REVIEW

Records the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and Its Intercourse with Other Nations

U. S. Policy in China and in Central America

Shanghai's Election Last Week!

The Extent of American 'Interests' in China

By H. Cabot, Lodge, Jr.

Canton's Three Political Factions

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Revolution in Theory and Practice!

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SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1927

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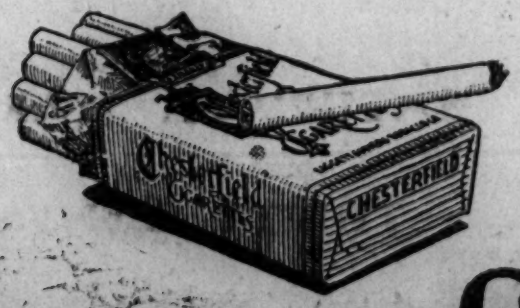

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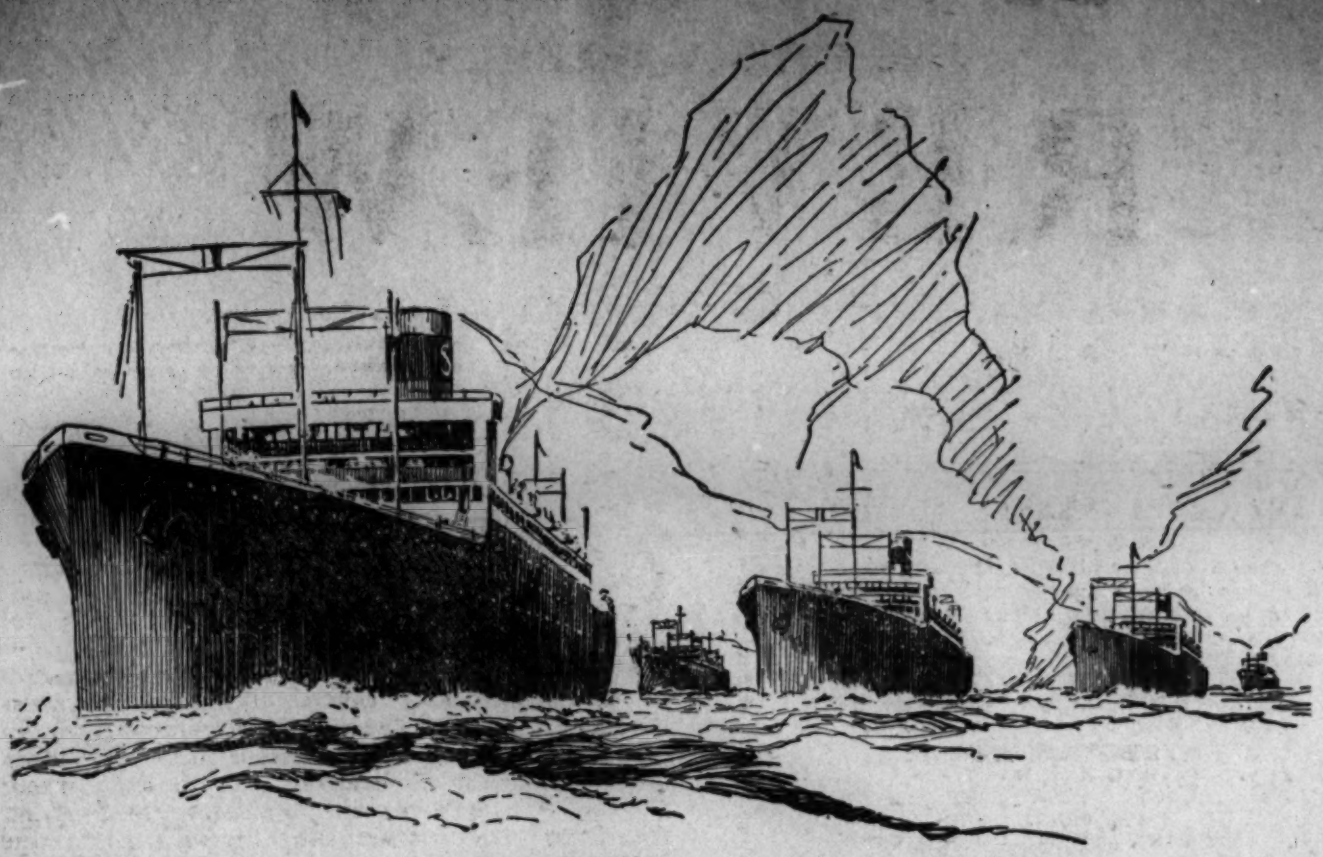

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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U. S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND IN CHINA!

CONSIDERABLE has appeared in the newspapers recently regarding the political and naval activities of the United States in Central America, particularly in the Nicaraguan Republic. It is not yet clear just what had happened in that unfortunate country, but from the press reports it seems that there has been a revolution in progress for a considerable period. The revolution did not achieve much headway until recently when Mexico, or at least certain Mexicans who were not very friendly toward the United States came to the rescue of the Nicaraguan revolutionists and supplied them with arms and munitions. With this help, the revolutionists seemed to have been well on the way toward the elimination of the present Nicaraguan Government which has enjoyed the recognition of the United States. Owing to the fact that the revolution was seriously interfering with American business and investments in Nicaragua, the United States Government finally decided to land marines, the general effect of which was to seriously handicap the revolutionists, regardless of the question whether the U. S. Government wished to bring about that result or not. The latest reports are that the established Nicaraguan Government, in exchange for assistance rendered by the United States, has offered the United States a new treaty which, on the face of it, makes Nicaragua a protectorate of the United States. There are said to be some 1,100 Americans residing in Nicaragua and the American property holdings in the country are said to approximate G.$25,000,000. The chief American interest in Nicaragua, that is, from a national standpoint, is a proprietary interest in a plan for construction and operation of an oceanic canal across Nicaragua similar to the Panama Canal. The Government of Nicaragua granted this concession to the United States in 1913 in return for a payment of G.$3,000,000. The political situation in Nicaragua has been disturbed for many years, practically since the country obtained its independence from Spain in 1821. In 1855 a band of 57 American adventurers headed by William Walker, a native of Tennessee, landed on the Nicaraguan coast and enlisted to serve the so-called Liberal cause. Largely due to Walker's help the Liberals won out and Walker was made head of the Nicaraguan army. Finally Walker succeeded in having himself elected President of the country, but owing to counter revolutionary movements and the opposition of certain American companies having interests in the country, Walker was ousted and the government went back to the control of the natives. From the standpoint of area Nicaragua has a territory of 49,200 square miles

and has a population of about 600,000. The entire country is only a little larger than Kiangsu province of China and the entire population of Nicaragua is less than the Chinese population of the International Settlement of Shanghai. There are many elements entering into the American activities in Nicaragua, the chief of which is the security of the Panama Canal, and the desire of the American Government to prevent the establishment of a hostile regime in and about the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico and from the Texas boundary to the Panama Canal. We are merely stating the facts and are not making any excuses for America's actions in this regard over a considerable number of years many of which actions cannot be excused. From one standpoint the American Government has showed considerable intelligence: it picked on a small country which is not in a position to put up much of a fight!

MUCH HAS BEEN made of the American action in Nicaragua in the press and propaganda of the Far East on the grounds that since the United States has adopted a 'strong' policy in Central America it naturally follows, that America should follow a similar policy in the Orient. In other words if America lands marines and assists in the suppression of a revolution in a small Central American Republic, it natually follows that the United States will also land marines and assist in the suppression of a revolution in the Chinese Republic. Now, nothing can be further from the truth than a supposition of this kind. It frequently has been stated that the United States has three distinct foreign policies, one in respect to Europe, one in respect to Central and South America and still another in respect to the Far East. From the standpoint of Europe, American policy in general has followed Washangton's advice of strict neutrality in respect to the internal struggles and political complications of that continent. From the standpoint of South America, the policy of the United States has been expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, which means in simple language that the United States does not and would not look favorably upon an attempt on the part of European nations to extend their political influence over any of the independent countries of Central or South America. To use President Monroe's words, "..... we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

SPACE IS TOO LIMITED for a detailed consideration of American policy toward China, which has varied with each succeeding Secretary of State from earliest contacts with China down to the present. According to Tyler Dennett's researches into the documentary evidence of American policy it has been not philanthropy, but a demand for most-favored-nation treatment. To use Mr. Dennett's words which appear in the preface of his book, *Americans in Eastern Asia*: "How can most-favored-nation treatment be secured? This was the persistent question of the 19th as it will be throughout the 20th Century. In pre-treaty days at old Canton the American merchants obtained it by conciliation of the Chinese. Caleb Cushing sought to make it secure by treaty and by elaboration of the principle of extraterritoriality. Commodore Perry strongly advised the acquisition of territory. Anson Burlingame set out to secure it by agreement between China and the Powers. Seward was willing to join in an almost unlimited cooperative policy with the powers against the Asiatic States. He even proposed a joint armed expedition with the French into Korea. His successors in office steadily withdrew from cooperation with the European Powers and turned to cooperation with and support of Japan. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War it was the United States alone which stood between Japan and the intervention of the European powers before the conflict was over. The United States not only desired the open door, but it also sought the development of Asiatic States strong enough to be their own door-keepers. The United States wanted a strong East; the other powers did not. On this difference of policy cooperation between the United States and the other Western powers was wrecked. At the beginning of the McKinley Administration the American Government was in a dangerous position of isolation. The open door was gravely threatened. McKinley returned to the policy of territorial acquisition advocated by Commodore Perry. Then John Hay set out to restore the cooperative policy and found his model in Burlingame's method of agreement between the Powers. Hay would have preferred an alliance with Great Britain, Japan and as many more powers as could have been brought to agree upon the open door and a strong East. Hay was a statesman fifty years, perhaps, ahead of his time, but there are many now living who will some day witness the realization of Hay's dream. Indeed, in a measure it is already realized in the treaties of Washington in 1922."

HOWEVER, recent developments have shown that while Mr. Dennett was a good historian, he has been a poor prophet, for while the Washington Conference was a victory for cooperation, the tendency since 1922 has been in the opposite direction with the United States and the other Powers following individualistic roles in respect to their China policies. Secretary Kellogg has announced his desire to negotiate a new treaty with China *alone* and the House of Representatives at Washington has passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to negotiate a new treaty with China on a reciprocal and equal basis, without respect to the actions of other nations. Japan, Belgium and France and Great Britain are also following similar policies, each dealing with China individually and each naturally trying to make the best deal possible from the standpoint of what they consider to be their own national interests without respect to the interests of other nations. Germany and Russia have been following similar lines since they were forced, as a result of the World War into a position where they had no other course than that of conciliating the Chinese. Therefore the old unity of the Powers in respect to dealings with China is split up in a dozen different directions with everybody trying to save as much as possible out of the wreckage and China taking advantage of the situation to re-establish herself as an 'equal' among the nations of the world. While cooperation may have been the best policy in the old days when China was weak and unfamiliar with world politics, it must be thrown overboard now in the face of an awakened Chinese consciousness, and of probably more importance, the rapid development of Chinese military power. No nation is in a position at the present to face the united animosities of an aroused Chinese public opinion, hence this has caused a rapid readjustment of policies on the part of the various nations.

THE RUSSIANS, having recently emerged from their own revolution, were the first to sense the changed situation in China and quickly

made a deal with the Chinese revolutionists. Germany, having lost her 'special position' as a result of the World War, and also having emerged from a revolution at home, was also in a position to appreciate the changed atmosphere of China. Japanese imperialists, who thought they saw a heaven-sent opportunity for extending their military control over the adjacent mainland as a result of the World War, soon found themselves in an untenable position at the close of the war and were forced to change their policy. The United States at the Washington Arms Conference tried most strenuously to bring about a new deal in the Orient through a policy of cooperation, to bring about by peaceful means the complete territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic, but five years of experience has proved pretty definitely that little can be accomplished through cooperation, the reason being that all nations are reduced to the dead-level of the most reactionary. In addition the policy of cooperation on the part of the Powers has had the effect of creating suspicion in the minds of the Chinese leaders regarding the real intentions of the Powers in respect to the question of treaty revision and from that standpoint has made China an easy field for the Russian propagandists who have been able to ride into public favor on the wave of Chinese nationalism. It is now pretty well established that nothing can stop the Chinese revolution, for the campaign to revise the treaties and break down the special position of the foreigners has provided a rallying cry for all factions, North and South. Whether the Nationalist movement as at present constituted will go over, no one can foretell, but that the treaties will have to be revised, is now pretty well realized even by the 'die-hards.' Therefore, to get back to American policy, we observe a readjustment again, from a cooperative policy toward a go-it-alone policy, but the fundamental aim is the same—the creation of a strong China capable of keeping her own door open and repelling all invaders. Recent debates in Congress have shown the drift of American opinion. While a minority was in favor of a 'strong' policy of cooperation with the other powers in the protection of American lives and properties, an overwhelming majority of the members favored a policy which would conciliate the Chinese and pave the way for better relations in the future when a unified and independent China would be able to face the world as an equal and with a military establishment that would be able to enforce respect. The vote on the Porter resolution in the House of Representatives, 259 to 44, is probably a fairly accurate indication of the reactions of the American people generally toward the China question. And still another element in the question of American policy is the attitude of religious organizations which exert a tremendous influence on American policy. The powerful Church organizations which are interested in China through missionary endeaver, are almost unanimously on the side of Chinese Nationalism, and this in spite of the fact that missionary work has suffered more from the revolution than has American business. These various religious, philanthropic and educational interests, which are in much closer touch with Chinese public opinion than are the American commercial organizations, have realized all along that the Chinese Nationalist movement was bound to go over. Hence they have worked strenuously to sway American opinion in this direction. Their organizations have representatives in Washington and the recent action of the Senate in rejecting the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, on the ground that the Turkish treaty does not provide for the protection of Christian minorities, constitutes a tribute to their power.

SHANGHAI HELD AN ELECTION LAST WEEK!

ACCORDING to the last published list of persons entitled to vote in municipal elections in the International Settlement of Shanghai there are supposed to be approximately 2,500 persons entitled to vote for members of the Municipal Council and at annual meetings of the foreign Ratepayers. It is assumed that most of these people possess a certain amount of education, hence should be interested in the affairs of the International Settlement, especially at this time when the Settlement is faced with the most serious crisis that has developed in many years, possibly the most serious in the entire history of the foreign area. However, this does not seem to have been the case for according to an official notice appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on February 25, the foreign Ratepayers did not display sufficient interest in what is going on in the Settlement to make any new nominations for members of the Council in order that an election could be held. The official notice in the *North-China Daily News* was as follows:

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 3569

Election of Councillors and Land Commissioner

Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councillors for the Municipal year 1927:—

Messrs. A. D. Bell
S. Fessenden
K. Fukushima
T. Funatsu
V. G Lyman
Brig. General E B. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Messrs. W. R. B. McBain
H. B. Roe
T. H. R. Shaw

Notice is hereby also given that Mr. N. L. Sparke, having been duly nominated by landowners, is, in accordance with Article VIa of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1927.

By Order,
S. M. Edwards,
Secretary.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, February 24, 1927.

THE REASON that there was no public election is indicated in the first paragraph of the foregoing Notice, and simply was that since there were only nine nominees which is the exact number of members on the Council, hence there was no necessity for an election. The Secretary of the Council, Mr. S. M. Edwards, "in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations" simply declared the nine nominees elected and thus the Shanghai International Settlement was provided with a new body of Councillors for the coming year or rather the old members with one exception, were re-elected. It was just as simple as that! And, as far as any one can determine from perusing the correspondence columns of the newspapers or from listening to conversations at the club bars and other common meeting places, no one seems to be interested in the question, despite the fact that, as stated in the foregoing, the

Settlement is now facing the most serious crisis of its history. A careful perusal of the list of nine Councilors nominated and 'duly elected' shows however, that one important change has taken place. There are now two Japanese members of the Council, one of the British members having been dropped, the new line-up now being five British, two Americans and two Japanese. Since this change is a matter of very great importance, it would be interesting to the average voter, of which the writer claims to be one, to know what has taken place and also to know just how it was done to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned—and all without a public election.

REVOLUTIONS IN THEORY AND IN ACTUAL PRACTICE!

LAST YEAR a man named Rupert Hughes wrote a book about George Washington picturing America's revolutionary general and first president as 'The Human Being and The Hero.' The book was not very well received because it pictured Washington as a real human being with the usual human weaknesses common to all mankind, high and low. The American people didn't care for the book because it destroyed their idealized Washington. American residents of China who become impatient at the 'anti-foreignism' of the Chinese nationalists, forget that the American people from the very beginnings of the United States as an independent political entity, have been the most nationalistic of peoples. American education from the kindergarden up has always been in the direction of creating an intense American nationalism. The reason for this has been thoroughly sound because America was peopled by Europeans,—Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Scandinavians, Italians and so on. In order to create a unified nation it was necessary to make Americans out of the descendants of these European immigrants in one generation and the job was accomplished in the American public school. Now that America has reached her majority, we are trying to forget some of the teachings which were necessary in the creative process, but the job of rewriting the text books is a difficult one, for Americans like all peoples like to hang on to their old ideals, whether the ideals have a sound foundation or not. In Samuel Eliot Morison's excellent book, *The Maritime History of Massachusetts*, he calls attention to the fact that one of the fundamental causes of the American revolution was George the Third's interference with the smuggling activities of the Boston merchants. The American colonists demanded the right to trade anywhere, otherwise, Free Trade. The English couldn't appreciate the Colonial viewpoint and labeled it plain smuggling. The American Revolution in eastern Massachusetts was financed and in part led by wealthy merchants like John Hancock, Josiah Quincy, James Bowdoin, Richard Derby and Elbridge Gerry, the reason for their action being based largely upon the fact that King George the III of England attempted, through the Acts of Trade and Navigation to interfere with what the Boston merchants termed their right to trade directly with other British colonies and with Britain's trade rivals. When the crisis came in 1775, a majority of the merchants, alarmed at mob violence, preferred law and order to liberty and property; but the majority risked the one to secure the other—and obtained both. To use Morison's words, "They may, too, have been moved by the same high ideals which, spread broadcast by the voice and pen of Adams and Otis, Hawley and Warren, set interior Massachusetts ablaze. But their interests as well were at stake. If American trade were regulated by corrupt incompetents three thousand miles away, Massachusetts might as well retire from the sea."

THEREFORE, to jump from Colonial Massachusetts of 1776 to present day China, we find the Chinese people also being moved by similar mixed motives of money and idealism. Foreigners residing in China are so close to the situation that they can only see the materialistic or destructive tendencies of the revolution, that is, from the standpoint of foreign trade and interests. In Secretary Kellogg's recent Note to the Chinese military leaders on the question of creating a sort of 'neutral' zone about Shanghai he argued that Shanghai should be protected against the possibility of military interference on account of the great trade and financial structure which has been built up here largely through foreign influence and enterprise. This is a perfectly natural foreign viewpoint and a resolution on this question would pass unanimously in almost any gathering of foreigners in Shanghai today. All of us having any kind of a stake in China, whether that stake is a salary or a piece of real estate, share in this viewpoint. Self interest always comes first. hence when we hear the fire-bells ring we naturally hope that it isn't our house that is burning. Therefore when we begin to realize the real inwardness of the Chinese revolution we become terrorized because we are all afraid of losing our jobs or having our businesses closed up. Hence we demand 'protection' from the home governments and grasp at anything that promises stability for conditions as we have always known them.

BUT WHEN we take this attitude, we overlook the fundamental fact that these great foreign interests, monopolistic interests, which have been built up on the coast of Eastern Asia by foreigners, constitutes, from the Chinese standpoint, the best possible foundation for the Chinese ambition to become masters in their own household. And this applies to the Northern militarists just as much as it does to the radical Nationalists in the South. The masses of the younger generations of Chinese are inflamed to patriotic frenzy by the doctrines of Sun Yat-sen and in the consummation of their ambitions they commit all kinds of excesses. But the Chinese business men and bankers, while influenced by the patriotic speeches and propaganda, probably are influenced more by the prospect of getting the business of the country into their own hands. The Chinese have always been known as the best businessmen in the world in a small way: now they are becoming educated to the possibilities of business in a large way and when they begin to realize the almost limitless possibilities of their country, it is the most natural thing in the world that they should want to control it themselves. Wherever they go they find foreigners in control, whether it is banking, shipping, exporting or importing, or retailing—or newspaper publishing. They even find foreigners in control, nominal or actual, of many of the functions of their government itself. Therefore they become revolutionists and in one way or another finance the revolution. The strike in Shanghai in 1925 was financed largely by the Chinese bankers and businessmen right here in Shanghai and in South China the revolution is being financed, voluntarily or otherwise, by the Chinese merchants and bankers. They may kick and grumble about it, but generally they submit, because they have been influenced by the patriotic propaganda—and also by the prospects of

financial gain. The Chinese laborers are almost unanimously revolutionists because they have been told that when the Nationalists get in their wages will be doubled or quadrupled. Therefore the thing is fundamental and goes to the very foundation of the nation. General Chang Chung-chang, the Shantung militarist may not know much about the theories of government, but he wants to get control of Shanghai because he sees here a large rich city which offers prospects of money and power. Sun Chuan-fang feels exactly the same, although from the standpoint of expediency, he may proceed differently from the methods of Chang Chung-chang or Chiang Kai-shek.

IT WOULD greatly help the present situation if there could be a more general realization of the fundamentals of the situation from the standpoint of both sides. America and Japan, Great Britain and Germany, France and Russia, Italy,—everybody is interested in China from the general broad standpoint of commerce. We all want to sell to China and we demand the right to trade in China on an equal basis with our competitors. This is particularly true now that the days of territorial aggrandizement at China's expense are over. Owing to China's impotency in the past foreigners have been permitted to develop special interests in China and to hedge these interests about with treaty and diplomatic devices which have had the effect of giving the foreigners an exalted position over the Chinese. The Chinese, due almost entirely to the things which we have brought them in the form of scientific education and commerce, are now beginning to realize the possibilities of their own country and naturally want to control it themselves. In their revolutionary movements they come into contact with the foreign super-structure which has been erected here in the form of concessions and otherwise, and naturally want to sweep it away. The people of America, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, realizing that trade cannot exist in a hostile atomosphere, inevitably react in the direction of improving their relations with the new nationalist China. But both sides, China and the Powers, in their efforts to re-establish relations on a new basis come into contact with the established interests of their nationals in China. The Powers naturally want to protect their nationals and their interests, but on the other hand are more greatly influenced by the larger prospects of trade which is bound to come when China develops. Therefore, in the long run, there is little liklihood of the Powers permitting the artificial condition of established foreign interests in China to interfere with the larger and more important matter of friendly relations with the Chinese people generally. We do not mean to suggest that foreign business is bound to be swept away; rather we are inclined to believe that when China becomes master in her own household that the resulting benefits from a commercial standpoint will be so great that the present trade figures will appear infinitesimal in comparison. The reason for this is that under the new arrangement trade will be based upon a solid economic foundation of good-will rather than upon the present insecure foundation of artificial force. Revolutions, whether they are conducted in America, Mexico, Turkey, Germany, Russia or elsewhere are not parlor affairs, but at bottom the influences are fundamentally the same. The Civil War in the United States was essentially a revolution for it was in this way that the American people settled the question of the supremacy of the Federal Government over the individual states. The British Empire is now passing through a sort of peaceful revolutionary process which has become necessary owing to the independence of the Dominions. Exactly the same forces are now at work in China, and as stated before an appreciation of this situation in the light of historical developments in other lands, would help toward an understanding of the present China situation and would also help toward a simplification of the adjustments now necessary to meet the new situation.

Is China Getting Better or Worse?

PAUL HUTCHINSON
(in the Chinese Students Monthly)

I PRESUME that most of us who love China and have her future welfare at heart view her present condition with some measure of forboding. It is as well to acknowledge this openly and face it frankly.

Fifteen years ago the men who seized the arsenal at Hanyang, and so precipitated the revolution, embarked their country upon a course the end of which they could not foresee. The decision to attempt the erection, on the ruins of the Manchu Dynasty, of a people's government, was made in faith by men who, in the phase used in the New Testament, were relying on things hoped for and building on things not yet seen.

At the same time, the candid historian is forced to acknowledge that, much as China has suffered from external influences during these fifteen years, she has suffered even more at the hands of her own sons. From the day of Yuan Shih-kai, who rose to power only to abuse that power, down to the present, China has been compelled to undergo ruthless exploitation at the hands of Chinese who have turned their backs on the great traditions of her past and have proved themselves in every way unworthy of the great opportunities of her present. For her, as for many other nascent state, it has been proved that "a man's foes are those of his own household."

Because these things are so, I say that it is impossible to view her present condition without some feeling of foreboding. Are things getting better in China or are they going from bad to worse? Is this the hour of darkness which comes just before the dawn, or is it the hour of darkness which comes just before catastrophe? Is the faith which was expressed in the founding of the Republic to be justified, or is it to be betrayed and made a laughing-stock in the eyes of the world? Those are the unspoken questions which lie in our minds.

The events of the past year do not make easy an optimistic answer. Within a year events of profound significance have transpired, but it can hardly be said that these make the aspect of Chinese affairs any less confusing. Recall briefly some of the things that China has witnessed during these months:

It was just about a year that the foreign powers, relying on the rights written into the treaties enacted following the Boxer uprising of 1900, demanded the opening of the port Tientsin to navigation, thus making possible the outflanking, by Marshal Chang Tso-lin, of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, and the subsequent elimination of Marshal Feng as a controlling factor in the political situation in North China.

Now, I am not here to pronounce judgment as between Chinese political or military factions. I might as well confess at the beginning that I never expect to see China's salvation achieved at the hands of any of these military gentry, no matter who they might be. I do not regard last year's elimination of General Feng as a matter of supreme importance, just as I would not regard it as of supreme importance, if, as seems possible, events should work this year to restore General Feng to some measure of power and to relegate his present rivals to a place in the shadows. But the thing that does seem to me to have been of importance in the events connected with the opening of Tientsin a year ago was the part taken by the foreign powers, and particularly by the United States.

In the second place, the past year has witnessed the failure of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Pei-fu to achieve any real unity of force or purpose. With North and Central China almost in their grasp, these two generals found it impossible to unite to erect any kind of a real government, so that the end of the year sees what little pretense of government there had been kept in operation in Peking almost wholly gone. And this, I am sure, would have been the case had there been no Cantonese campaign, and had Chang and Wu remained unchallenged in their

position. From the standpoint of modern governmental procedure, this fifteen years of the Republic has witnessed the most dismal breakdown so far recorded.

This leads to a consideration of the third fact of importance, namely, that during the past year the two international conferences held under the auspices of the Washington treaties have come to a virtual collapse. A year ago at this time, when the national uprisings of May 30 had forced the assembling of those conferences which had been provided for three years previously, it may have seemed to many of you as though the day was at hand when the other nations were about to do what they could to remove the difficulties in China's path. Now that hope is dissipated. Naturally, the indignation of the Chinese is directed against the foreign powers.

For the moment, however, I cannot refrain from reminding you that the foreign diplomat who does not want to see a new international policy adopted in China is sustained in his position by the present governmental situation over there. And even the representative of a foreign government who enters such a series of negotiations with a general feeling of goodwill toward China—and there were such—confesses bafflement when he finds it almost impossible to discover Chinese with whom to negotiate who have any likelihood of being able to deliver the performance of such promises as they may make.

A fourth fact of significance in China's last twelve months of history has been the emergence of Canton as a factor of national importance. I presume that we have all been watching with interest the struggle which has been going on between Canton and Hongkong for the leadership of South China, as well as the different moves which have been made during the past few years in the internal development of Canton itself. But I doubt whether a year ago there would have been half a dozen people who would have seriously believed that, during the past year, Canton could not only hold Hongkong at bay, and even press her advantage over that rival city, but that she could at the same time finance and carry through a successful invasion of Central China. I presume it would be impossible to make clear to the American public the military difficulties which the Cantonese have overcome in their march to the Yangtse. I regard it as nothing less than a military miracle that the Cantonese should be today in possession of those strategic key Wu-Han cities.

But there is another aspect of this fact of even more significance. You will note that when I refer to this astonishing military development I talk about Canton and the Cantonese, rather than about any single military adventurer. Would any one, speaking of Chang Tso-lin, think of speaking of the Manchurians? Or in speaking of Wu Pei-fu, would you talk of the policies of Hupeh? Does Feng Yu-hsiang represent the purpose of Mongolia? But when you talk of this new element which has suddenly assumed such large importance in China, you are no longer talking about isolated and irresponsible militarists. You are talking about a people, and the names of their leaders, however gifted, are of small importance. I trust that the significance of this fact will not be overlooked.

Finally, the past year has been marked by the increasing evidence of the British-Japanese-Russian triangle in Chinese affairs. We might as well state this openly, for there is no use in trying to understand what is going on in China without taking it into account. We do not have, up to the present, documentary evidence to give us legal proof as to what has been going on in the intrigue of these powers, but we have supplementary evidence and the evidence of our own eyes, so that we know, as well as though the archives had been opened to our sight, that a great deal of what we see happening on the Chinese chess-board is just the moving of chessmen controlled by foreign hands.

Even this latest, and disturbing, outburst of trouble at Wanhsien on the upper Yangtse seems to have been the result of wrong move in this kind of international intrigue. At least, the Chicago Daily News of September 11 printed a copyrighted dispatch from its London correspondent, John Gunther, which began with this sentence: "The present trouble between Great Britain and China in the obscure reaches of the Yangtse was caused by a grotesque error by a gun-running English captain who mistook the Chinese enemy for a friend." And then Mr. Gunther, cabling from London on what he called "the highest authority," went ahead to tell how this English captain, engaged in a trade which the nations have agreed is to be prohibited, delivered his cargo of munitions to the wrong Chinese army, and in an attempt to right his mistake produced the recent trouble. You may say he was an individual. Yes, but he was a British national, in command of a boat owned by a British limited corporation, plying the international waters of China under the protection of treaties between Great Britain and China. And when that trouble ensued, this individual was given British naval support to the extent of a naval bombardment and attack on a Chinese city and a Chinese military encampment, and the killing and wounding of about a thousand Chinese civilians—men, women and children. It must be a naive innocent indeed who does not see, with increasing clearness, the intensity of the game being played by these three great powers, Britain, Japan, and Russia in China.

Now, these are some of the things which have happened in China during the past year. And out of these, and other factors arises our misgiving. Of course, there are plenty of optimists who tell us that China operates on a time basis which makes it silly to worry about what happens in any handful of months or even years. China, we are told, is an affair of centuries, and we are not to start worrying until she has been in trouble for at least a century! But you and I are only going to know China in this single century, and we love China enough so that we want to see her occupying her rightful place among the nations in our lifetime. Neither are we too much impressed by those other optimists who try to draw a parallel between what is going on in China now and what has gone on in other nations during and after a period of revolution.

We are reminded of America's experience, of what John Fiske called the "critical period" following our war of the Revolution, and of the disorder that really persisted down until 1865. There may be some value in reminding Westerners, impatient with a changing China, of these facts. I will confess, that on occasion, speaking to Westerners, I have appealed to them, and it has seemed to me with some effect. But it is just as well to confess that the parallel between what happened in America between 1775 and 1865 and what is happening in China today is more apparent than real. In the case of the United States we had a compact, highly intelligent and pioneer group of people, isolated from the rest of the world by the slow communications of the 18th and early 19th centuries, and able to take up in comparative leisure and in consecutive order, the various problems arising out of political and social and industrial revolution. But in China you have a huge, unwieldly, largely unlettered mass, under enormous and unceasing pressure from the rest of the world, and forced to deal at once with political, social and industrial revolutions which should normally take at least a century or more for their completion. And today we live in the midst of a rapacious world, starved by the industrial hunger which has followed in the wake of the War, and determined to open up for its exploitation every last market and source of raw materials at whatever cost. The world in which China is trying to establish herself as a Republic is a very much more dangerous and even wolfish world than the world in which the fathers of our Republic lived.

Of course, we cannot solve China's problems out of hand. The more you know about them, the more difficult they appear. About the only conclusion as to China's future which I can reach, after studying China intently for the last ten years, is that, if she is left free, she is, at the best, in for a long period of revolution, which will hardly attain its final goals inside of fifty years. Indeed, if China should find a lasting stability of government in fifty years of revolution, I should consider that a political marvel of the first order. But the very inevitability of these years of struggle should prove an incentive to such of China's sons and daughters. Not for centuries has China been in such need of intelligent, patriotic service. What a thrill there must be in the prospect of being able to throw your lives in when lives are so desperately needed! Alas, that there have been so many young Chinese, who have failed to find a place in which to give their country the service she requires. We can thank God and take courage at the sight of the young men and women who, regarding themselves as patriotic stewards of the advantages which have been given them, have worked and are working to bring China out of confusion into steadiness and strength. But China needs many more such leaders; many more than are available. And I trust that when the hour for your return to your motherland comes, it will be in the spirit of sacrificial service; that you will not go back demanding the place of command or the place of applause, but that you will go back seeking the place of true need where you can render genuine service.

America likes to regard herself as China's traditional friend. I think that it is fair to say that the mass of Americans are friendly toward China; that they feel as much goodwill toward China and the Chinese as toward any land on earth, and more than toward any other land of the Orient. The Washington Conference, with all its shortcomings, was an evidence of American friendship toward China. Other things permitting, the United States would like to do what it could to help China get on her feet and establish herself among the stable republics of the earth.

The time has come, I believe, when America should adopt a new and independent policy in the Far East.

Let us look at this Far Eastern situation realistically, for this is the only way in which to consider international affairs.

What is the interest of the United States in China? Is it immediate? Only slightly. Seward and Hay and Roosevelt have all been warning us to turn our eyes toward the Pacific Basin as the focus of American foreign policy—and China is the focus of the Pacific—but you know as well as I do that our interest in China is still largely in the future. We could lose every dollar of trade we have with China today and not be seriously inconvenienced. But the time is coming, and coming swiftly, when it will be a matter of intense and immediate concern to us as to whether we have a friendly or unfriendly nations on the opposite shore of the Pacific, and as to whether that nation is devoted to political ends which coincide with ours or which are opposed to the ends of this Republic.

A few years ago we were willing to increase our national debt from one billion to 26 billions of dollars, to sacrifice the lives of 70,000 of our boys and to offer the lives of 4,000,000 more—to do what? To make the world, so we said, a safe place for the sort of political institutions to which this government is dedicated. "To make the world safe for democracy." That was our great word, and it WAS a great word. I have no slightest patience with the pitiful souls who today would poke fun at that idea for which our bravest laid down their lives.

But it is, alas, only too plain that the world is not yet safe for democracy. There is less real democracy in the world today than there was before the War. The sort of a world in which the political institutions which you and I love will be safe is as much to be secured today as it was when Woodrow Wilson uttered his challenge. And every indication points to the fact that, with the markets of Europe exhausted, with South America removed from the international scramble by the operation of the Monroe Doctrine, and with Africa still too near to savagery to offer much in the way of markets, the next great arena of international struggle is bound to be the Far East, and particularly China. And to us, on the eastern shore of the Pacific Basin, but with our boundaries reaching, at the Aleutian Islands, to within two hundred miles of the Asiatic mainland, and with our outposts scattered about the Pacific, it makes all the difference in the world whether, in these coming days of test, there shall face the world, on these two mainlands, two great democracies, dedicated to the freedom of mankind and to the development of the individual, or whether our democracy enters that arena alone, to find facing it across the Pacific a nation which has become the pawn, or it may be the seat of power, of despotism and autocracy. And that is why the United States has an enormous interest in what happens now in China. When the decision is made as to what sort of a place the basin of the Pacific is to be, we want the nation, which balances our own on the opposite side of that basin to be clearly dedicated to government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Now, does it need to be said that this is not the interest of most of the governments of the old world or of Japan? Even Great Britain, in many respects a pathbreaker among modern democracies, has not yet shown that she has any great desire to see a great democracy established in Asia, especially one which shall have a border which approaches perilously close to that of India. The only power outside of the United States which has given evidence that it would be willing to sacrifice something to see China strong and self-reliant under a domocratic regime, is, it must be confessed, Russia. I know perfectly well how much room for debate there is concerning recent Russian policy in China. But at least this much has seemed to be true, that Russia has wished to see a China freed from the domination of outside, exploitationist and imperialist nations. And, wishing this, what has happened? Why, Russia has worked out an independent diplomatic course of her own in China!

My judgment is that the United States ought to do the same thing. The policy of the United States in China—if the United States can be said to have had such a policy—has been mainly the creation of a little group of isolated bureaucrats in the state department at Washington. And because the men in this group have been taught to look to England and to the chancellories of the old world for their models, American policy in China has been altogether too much a case of "me, too." If you doubt it, I invite you to read the digest the 700 and more pages of Tylers Dennett's "Americans in Eastern Asia," remembering as you read that Mr. Dennett is himself an officer of the state department. And not only have we been content to follow a line marked out by the diplomats of other countries in the past, as Mr. Dennett points out, but we are still doing the same silly thing. A year ago, when the foreign diplomats dug up those old Boxer protocols to interfere in the situation in North China by opening the port of Tientsin, thus putting that bloody-handed reactionary, Chang Tso-lin, in possession of the Chinese capital, the American minister not only trailed along with the European and Japanese diplomats, but was actually the agent of presenting their 48-hour ultimatum! That was nothing more or less than using American fingers to pull British and Japanese chestnuts out of the fire. Why are we engaged in that sort of thing? It is time to quit!

Our experience in the past should teach us that it is time to quit. Every time in the past when America has cut loose from the rest of the powers and has adopted an independent course, we have profited immensely, and so has China. It was so when Anson Burlingame, Abraham Lincoln's minister to Peking, took the unprecedented step of representing China as "best friend" at the other courts of the world. It was so when John Hay brought to an end the partitioning that was going on during the last decade of the last century with his proclamation of the policy of the Open Door. It was so when we returned to China the unexpended portion of the Boxer indemnity—an act unheard of in international procedure up to that time. We may be as blundering as diplomatists as the rest of the world assures us we are, but at least in the case of China we have never cut loose without gaining, and in the periods when we play the game of other powers we not only put China deeper and deeper into the mire, but we work against our own interests and our own prestige.

I think that it can be taken for granted that outsiders will never be able to "straighten-out" China. They may intervene, either financially or politically, and they may establish some sort of outside administration for a time. But that will be merely postponing the day of wrath. Outsiders cannot make the new China which is now in the making; the new China must be made by Chinese. China must solve her own problems. All that the United States, or any other outsider can do, is to remove such obstacles as are under outside control, so that the path of China may be made by that much the less difficult. And that certainly means, it seems to me, that the United States should withdraw from the present international combine—the Nine Power combine—and adopt an independent course in China, And that course should be founded on generosity. It should free China, in so far as this country is concerned, from the handicap imposed by the unequal treaties. This is, I acknowledge, to give up certain immediate commercial advantages to which other nations will cling as long as it is possible to do so. But I have faith to believe that such a policy of generosity will, in the end, prove itself likewise a policy of enlightened self-interest. I have faith to believe that it will not only consist immensely in the securing of a stable democracy in China—the fundamental interest of the United States in the Far East—but it will also make that democracy an eternal and unshakable friend of this nation.

Does this sound like a counsel of impractical and impossible idealism? I do not so consider it. I consider it both practical and realistic. And I have an increasing hope that the United States may be brought to adopt it. There is, for example, at the head of the committee on foreign relations of the United States Senate a man who has given tangible evidence of his intelligent interest in the welfare of China, and who has likewise shown determination to foster an American foreign policy that shall be really American. Why should Mr. Borah rest content with an American policy in China which is merely a rubber-stamp for the acts and demands of Europe and Japan? I think that it is altogether within the bound of possibility that a statesman of Mr. Borah's attainments can be brought to see the wisdom of an independent and generous course on the part of this nation. And if Mr. Borah, then many other Americans of influence.

We view, as I have said, China's present condition with misgivings, with foreboding. But we do not view it with despair. To those of us who know the real China there is something in the character of China's people, something in the wealth of China's resources, something in the heritage of China's past, which makes despair impossible. The nations may not always deal wisely with China's confused and harried as they are by their difficulties and wants. China's own sons may not always rise to the opportunities of patriotism and sacrificial service which such an hour as this presents to them. There may be mistakes on both sides, and some of those mistakes may bring China close to the verge of defeat. But I cannot believe, and I will not believe, that the day of China's glory is behind her. The world has too much need for the many contributions which China has to make. I believe in China. I believe in the Chinese people. I believe in the Chinese Republic. And I hope—as do the vast majority of the people of America—that the friendship between these two governments may increase with the years; that China may find her place of power without long disappointment and waiting; that America may learn how to aid without equally long disappointment and waiting; so that the day may come when, with a stable people's government on the eastern and a stable people's government on the western shore of the Pacific, our two peoples may enter the testing demands of the Pacific era without a fear lest, in that era, democracy shall still be in danger.

Canton Has Three Political Factions

The following article dealing with the three political factions or groups, the Liberals, Communists and War Lords, who make up what is known as the Nationalists Party, was written by Mr. Ro Nagano, a Japanese writer and appeared in the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo.

IN the beginning of December last the writer paid a visit to the Nationalist headquarters at Wuchang and Hankow to see how the revolutionary movement was progressing along the Yangtze and returned home through Kiukiang, Nanking and Shanghai toward the close of the year. He found that Wuchang, Hankow and Kiukiang were under the influence of revolution. In Hankow Chinese laborers behaved like lords, while wealthy merchants usually clad in silk garments were to be seen nowhere in the city, and Chinese lorded it over the foreign settlements. Every street in Wuchang and Kiukiang was filled with Nationalist posters. Prominent leaders of the revolutionary movement are all young men in the twenties or thirties, full of vigor and energy.

The foreign settlements were defended by earthworks with machine guns and foreign warships were at anchor along the river. Factories stood unoccupied because of strikes everywhere. Seemingly, the revolutionary movement was under one unified supervision, but in fact there are three divisions among revolutionaries. One is called the People's Party, which supports Sun Yat-sen's "three principle's" and which cooperates with the Chinese Communists. Each is instrumental to the interest of the other. The Communists did not dissolve themselves when they joined the Nationalist party but were admitted into membership in the capacity of individuals on the understanding that they should observe the three principles. There is an independent People's party stoutly refusing to compromise with the Communists. Shortly after the union of the People's Party and the Communists, internal dissension arose and, in consequence the left bloc established its base of operations in Canton.

Left Bloc Feuds

The left bloc in Canton has been bothered by constant internal feuds. Sympathizers with the right having been expelled, Canton is now under the influence of revolutionaries, who are, however, divided into Nationalists and Communists. The left wing of the Nationalists may be classified into three divisions. The first is Communists, the second the People's Party in co-operation with them, and the third is a genuine People's Party which resolutely refuses to compromise with the Communists. The most influential elements forming the Revolutionary Government at Wuchang are the first and second divisions. As they carry on united action for mutual interest, their co-operation is compact. So far as the writer's personal experience is concerned, Communists seem to have been successful in the revolutionary movement. They skilfully use the People's Party as pioneers of the democratic system, and in the meanwhile the People's Party utilizes the organization, system, and propaganda of the Communists for its militant purpose.

Trade Union Power

Barely two or three months had passed since the occupation of Wuchang and Hankow before the arrival of the writer. There were already 307 labor unions throughout the province of Hupeh with nearly 200,000 members. Farmers' unions were also being hurriedly organized, while those of Hunan have members to the number of 600,000 to 700,000, It may be said safely that Labor and Farmers' Unions and Student Associations are under the influence of Communists. They are smart enough to organize the democratic system immediately behind the battle line in order to enlarge their sphere of influence.

Commnnists in Hankow went beyond reasonable limits in inciting laborers to strike with the result that industry, declined and merchants, were more or less unfriendly toward the People's Party. Conflict on the labor question is inevitable, because the People's Party represents all classes and recognizes ownership of Private property and individual enterprises as lawful but the Communists insist upon despotism by the lower classes and class warfare.

Enter the Militarists

Since the campaign against the North, a fresh element has joined the Nationalists. This is no other than war lords. Actuated by ardor for speedy military exploits, the Kwangtung punitive expedition against the North invited provincial military influences to join, and, as a consequence, the six army corps of the Southern forces have been increased to 30 corps. The revolutionary troops are no longer so well organized as they have been up to recently. They may achieve success, but it will be necessary for them to weed out dubious factors, otherwise probable differences will break down the force of the revolutionary movement.

Communist Discipline

The Nationalist revolution is unexpectedly successful for various causes, the principal one is, attributable in the writer's opinion, to the system and morale promoted by Communists. Before the Communists were admitted the People's Party slumbered, as it were. Communists reorganized the Nationalists after the fashion of the Soviet system of Russia and reformed the local offices of the Nationalist Government. By their efforts the Southern revolutionaries, who lost heart through the accumulation of wealth after the success of the first movement, have been invigorated. The Nationalists are greatly indebted to Communists.

Within a limited space of time, the Kwangtung revolutionary army conquered Kwangsi, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fookieng and brought Chekiang, Kweichow, Szechuan and a part of Anhui under its influence. This success is due to dexterous propaganda, to a compromise with local military influences and to the democratic system. The defeat of Wu Pei-fu is ascribed to adroit propaganda, while victories along the Yangtze are consequent upon the compromise with local military influences. Unlike the Northern war lords, reliant exclusively upon armed forces, the Southerners were efficient in their democratic system, incorporating Students' Associations, Labor and Farmer's Unions to assist in the expedition against their adversaries.

Disunion Inevitable

The Nationalist revolutionaries are, however, confronted with danger, for they are a conglomeration of Communists, the People's party and local military influences. It is probable that the Independent People's Party which refuses to harmonize its action with Communists will undertake, to win a foreign nation to support it against them, while local military commanders joined the Kwangtung expeditionary army for the purpose of consolidating their footing, and they will possbly propose the expulsion of the Kwangtung faction after success, but the Nationalist revolutionaries will not let them attain their end. Thus, they will fight in due course of time. Certain revolutionaries are faithful to their principles, but not a few are really camp followers who make money by the revolutionary movement. Corruption will arise from within, otherwise idealists heedless of actual state of affairs will work havoc upon productive industry. The effect will be suicidal. For these reasons the prospect of the revolutionary movement is anything but rosy.

Revolution is a force, so it will sweep all China before it, but this does not mean that the movement will prove a success. China may improve herself, but improvement will be transient. so she is liable to further disorder. It may be asserted safely that China is changing for the better, but that her substantial life will not be brought to a higher level. The revolutionary movement may meet with reverses, but as it is well organized its misfortunes will pass. If, however, the Southern expedition against the North be utterly routed, the great enterprise will be doomed.

Mr. Saburi Impressed by Whampoa Military Academy

Mr. Saburi Sadao, Chief of the Treaty Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Japan who was in Canton recently (reports the *Canton Gazette* of January 15th) on an unofficial visit, made use of his short stay to see for himself the many evidences of a progressive and constructive government policy, of which, he said, he had heard reports.

Mr. Saburi, in conversation with Government officials here, stated that he was particularly impressed by Whampoa Military Academy which he visited on Monday. He had heard much of this institution, he said, but had not expected to find so thoroughly efficient and modern an academy. Mr. Saburi seemed to find the successes of the Nationalist armies at the front, where they have frequently been greatly outnumbered, more understandable in the light of what he saw at Whampoa.

Other new institutions in Canton and the constructive activity that is going on in the municipality impressed the Japanese visitor.

A Crowded Visit

His few days in Canton were crowded. On Tuesday he attended a Chinese dinner given by the Japanese Consul-General in his honour. Prominent Cantonese officials were invited. On the 12th, the Provincial Government gave a banquet for him at the Government headquarters.

Before leaving Canton Thursday, Mr. Saburi called at the Foreign Office. He left by the Taishan in the afternoon, for Shanghai. He stated that he might possibly go on from Shanghai to Hankow.

The Extent of American 'Interests' in China

BY H. CABOT LODGE JR

The following article by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., which appeared recently in the New York Herald-Tribune, constitutes the first authoritative statement regarding the extent of American 'interests' in China and as such is of particular interest at this time.

THE riots in Hankow and the booming of guns in China have again riveted American eyes on the Orient and have resulted in a farreaching and unprecedented plan originated in Congress having for its object the severance of all treaties with European powers and Japan which call for concerted action in China and the establishment of a "lone hand" policy by the United States in the Orient.

The importance of this proposal will be appreciated when figures, just now obtained from an official in the State Department and never before published, fix the number of Americans in China at 12,000, and the value of our interests there at at least $150,000,000. While private estimates of our interests in China abound, this is believed to be the first official resume of the situation.

The proposal for breaking off with other powers where the Orient is concerned came to light recently when Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced a resolution requesting the President to begin negotiations with Chinese officials with a view to drafting treaties to take the place of those now in force between the two countries. Although still in its infancy, this resolution has important support in and out of Congress, and has already occasioned debate on the floor of the House.

It has been a complete surprise to public men here.

It is not a renunciation of our influence in the Orient, and so does not please the "anti-imperialist" Democrat; yet it is a departure from the traditional doctrine of "peaceful penetration," historically pursued by a concert of powers, and so has astounded those who wish to see the flag planted in as many places over the globe as possible.

Because of the renewed interest in China since the present uprising, it seems pertinent to define as accurately as possible how much we are concerned in what goes on on the other side of the Pacific.

These State Department figures may safely be called the "last word" on American investments in China.

America's total investments in China, according to a private expert, Frederic E. Lee, exclusive of institutions such as the Rockefeller Foundation and missions, aggregate approximately $69,300,000. This total is made up of four classes—bonds and other government securities, railway bonds, which have the smallest total; long-term credits by American concerns, and investments in land, buildings, etc. Mr. Porter estimates the amount held by missions and religious institutions as about equal to all other interests combined. This would make a grand total of about $138,600,000. But the State Department believes this total to be in excess of $150,000,000.

Then, there are the American claims against the Chinese government over-due June 30, 1925, which aggregate $29,670,166. There are about 600 American firms in China, half of which are in Shanghai.

What of America's share in China's trade? China's total foreign trade is about $1,300,000,000, 55 per cent of which represents imports. During the last twenty years China's trade has increased threefold, while during the same period the share of the United States in Chinese trade has increased fourfold. In 1924 it was 20 per cent of China's imports and 14 per cent of her exports. The United States is only exceeded in this ratio by Japan, whose share of Chinese imports was 26.5 per cent, and of exports 31 per cent, and by Great Britain and dominions, whose share of imports was 22.5 per cent and of exports 13 per cent. All other foreign countries totaled 27 per cent for imports and 28 per cent for exports.

Chief U. S. Exports to China

At present, State Department reports tell us, America's leading exports to China are kerosene, tobacco, flour, wheat, metals and minerals, machinery, dyes, colors and paints, raw cotton, timber, tinfoil, paper, automobiles, electrical equipment, canned fruits, vegetables and condensed milk. China, on the other hand, as a source of raw materials, sends us raw silk, vegetable oil, wool, hides, skins, furs, bristles and eggs and egg products.

This impressive enumeration calls one significant fact to mind, that the question of our relations with China will assume an undreamed of importance in the eyes of many members of Congress who have hitherto deplored our taking any part in Chinese affairs. This enumeration, if made on the floor of the House, will bring to the attention of its members the fact that in China are involved not only the interests of the industrial East but of the agrarian West as well.

In shipping we lead all other nations, our share of trans-Pacific shipping in 1924 being 47 per cent, compared with 29.5 per cent for Great Britain and 19.5 per cent for Japan.

Finally—and most important of all if matters should reach a crisis—what of American lives in China? The total number of American citizens, men, women and children, as previouly stated, is about 12,000. Of the men, 1,500 are missionaries, 1,200 are in business, 200 are in professional work, 175 are in the United States government service, 100 are in the Chinese government service and 400 are in miscellaneous occupations. There are about 1,200 American citizens of Chinese race, most of whom are at Canton and Hongkong.

American population has tripled itself. It is only exceeded by the Japanese, who have 198,000; the Russians, who have 85,000, and the British, who have 14,700. But the bulk of the Japanese and Russian populations are in Manchuria, whereas the chief center of American population is Shanghai.

American Problem in Orient

It can be seen from the above that there is an American problem of considerable magnitude in China, and that there is some justification for the view of members of Congress that we should again define our policy.

Mr. Porter argues that in the nine power treaty, drafted at the Washington conference of 1921-'22, the United States engaged itself "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China" and "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government." Mr. Porter speaks with some experience of this treaty, because he was a member of the advisory commission to the American delegates to the conference and was chairman of the subcommittee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

He has had a wide experience with regard to the Orient. Not only has he been there in person, but he was the author of the bill for the remission of the Boxer indemnity, and represented the United States at Geneva at the conference to prevent traffic in narcotics. He believes that no progress in the Orient is possible except through independent action, and sees in the open-door policy as enunciated by John Hay and in the settlement of the Boxer indemnity two outstanding instances where independent action brought the best results.

From every materialistic standpoint, Mr. Porter argues, we should "paddle our own canoe" in China. From the

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Mr. Saburi left Hankow on December 31st, following a series of conversations with Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is one of the leading Japanese diplomats, holding the important post of Chief of the Treaty Division in the Foreign Office. He has had a long diplomatic history, having represented Japan at the Paris Conference and later at the Washington Conference. Almost the whole of this past year he has spent in China, first as Advisor to the Customs Tariff Conference in Peking and later as delegate to the Extraterritoriality Conference.

As a result of these contacts, he is familiar with conditions in the North and his favorable impression with things in the south is looked upon locally as evidence not only of progress under Nationalist rule but also of a contact with the administration situation in Peking.

Speaks At Banquet

At the banquet given for Mr. Saburi on Wednesday evening, he made a short reponse to a speech by General Li Tsai-sum. He said that in the cities he has visited, under nationalist control, he has observed the reforms instituted by the Kuomintang Government and that he is appreciative of the new conditions that are apparent wherever the Kuomintang has control. Also he said that he has been given satisfactory evidence of the frequent charge that the Nationalist Party and Government are "Red," and that he would report to his Government the results of his observations.

Among the guests of honour at the dinner given for Mr. Saburi by the Provincial Government were the Japanese Consul-General, and Vice-Consul, General Li Tsai-sum, Messrs. Chen Shu-yen, Hsu Sung-ching, Li Luk-chiu, Chen Fu-mu, Chow Pil-chum, Hsu Chun-pah, members of the Provincial Government, Messrs. Wei Yuk and Koa Shing-yuan, Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Kim-yu, Representative of the Municipal Government.

standpoint of peace and idealism our duty is even plainer. We should act independently, he says, if only "to prevent the 400,000,000 Chinese from abandoning their traditional doctrines of reason and justice for those of militarism." His final argument the argument which defeated the confirmation of the Versailles Treaty—is that "it is in conformity with the traditional policy and practice of the United States of America to take action independent of that of other powers when it deems it just and expedient to do so."

U. S. Trade With China for 1926 Exceeds 1925

The American Commercial Attache at Shanghai is in receipt of telegraphic information from the Secretary of Commerce, giving the statistics of the Department of Commerce on America's trade with China for the year 1926, as follows:

	Imports into the United States in Gold Dollars	Exports from the United States in Gold Dollars
China	$143,100,000	$110.200,000
Hongkong .. .. (estimated)	12,000,000	13,000,000
Dairen .. .. .. (estimated)	3,000,000	5,000,000
Totals	$158,100,000	$128,200.000

For the year 1925, the United States' returns for its trade with China were as follows:

	Imports into the United States in Gold Dollars	Exports from the United States in Gold Dollars
China	$168,900,000	$94,200,000
Hongkong	17,800,000	14,200,000
Dairen	3,500,000	5,200,000
Totals	$190,200,000	$113,600,000

According to these returns, America's exports to China, Hongkong and Dairen were gold $15,000,000 more in value for 1926 than those for 1925, while imports from these territories the United States took gold $30,000,000 less in aggregate value. Lower silver exchange accounts in part for the lessened values of China's exports to the United States in 1926 as compared with those of 1925.

A Financial History of Shanghai

There has just been issued, in Chinese, an interesting and useful book, entitled, "Financial History of Shanghai," the publication being the work of Hsu Chi-ching, one of the directors of the National Commercial Bank. The book was published under the auspices of the Chinese *Bankers' Weekly*, 4 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.

It is a book of 236 pages with 12 chapters. The first chapter deals with the organization of various financial institutions, including 41 Chinese Modern Banks, 20 Foreign Banks, one Sino-Japanese Bank, one Sino-American Bank, two Trust Companies and three Savings Societies. Their past history, present situation, latest balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, names of important officers and all sorts of particulars are given in detail and yet in a most concrete and readable form. Besides there are 120 Native Banks described with names of shareholders and their number of shares given.

The second chapter deals with the winding up, combinations and bankruptcies of financial organs, both foreign and Chinese. The third and the forth chapters deal with the recent doings of the Shanghai financial world, some already fulfilled and some in prospect. Since Mr. Hsu has been personally connected with most of the doings, naturally the description is different from those written by outsiders. From the fifth to the last chapters it deals with the recent developments which have a direct influence upon the local financial world.

Mr. Hsu Chi Ching, The Editor since returning to China from Japan, has been active in the modern banking business of China. Both his knowledge and experience of Chinese banking business being highly respected. At present he is one of the Managing Directors of the National Commercial Bank.

The new book "Latest Financial History of China" may be obtained at the Commercial Press at the price of Mex. $1.50.

Looking At China From Kansas City

(From the Kansas City Star for Jan. 31)

ONE of the most momentous events of the century is going on before our eyes. China is developing a national consciousness. A vast population is being reorganized politically into a modern nation. Slowly and painfully the reorganization is going on. Minor disasters may be involved in the process. Other powers may be dragged unwillingly into armed collisions. But events march inexorably forward. Eventually China is determined to take her place among the great states of the world.

"The day is past," an American military observer remarked to a friend, "when China can be kept in leading strings by a few thousand foreign troops. Chinese soldiers no longer go to war with umbrellas and bows and arrows. They have modern rifles, machine guns and airplanes."

The western world has been thrown into intimate contact with the far East by the demands of trade. This contact must be retained and safeguarded.

Intelligent Chinese recognize this necessity. The old idea of maintaining China in isolation has been abandoned. Their resolute purpose is simply to get rid of the special privileges to foreigners and to force the recognition of China by the world as an independent and sovereign state.

But they have tremendous domestic obstacles to overcome to do this. The problem confronting the outside world is to insure to foreigners in China the protection to life and property that civilization requires while the gap is being bridged from the old to the new; from chaos to order,

The Human Chinese

To most westerners China has been a mystery—a land of strange, cruel and sinister beings, hardly human; the sort of creatures who figure in such plays as "The Shanghai Gesture," or such books as the "Fu Manchu" series. It was this China that the ex-kaiser advertised at the time of the Boxer uprising when he stormed against the "yellow peril," and published his cartoon of Christianity confronting the dragon of the East.

In the last two or three years events in China have seemed a confused series of clashes between generals with foolish and unremembered names. Recent Chinese history, we feel, has been a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Now we are beginning to realize that the Chinese, as Mrs. Charlotte Gillam has said of women, are at least 95 per cent human; that the uneducated masses are generally peace-loving, with enormous respect for education; that the intelligent and educated Chinese have about the ideals and aspirations of intelligent and educated Americans or Europeans; that out of the confusion of a transitional political stage they are trying to organize a stable government much as our forefathers did out of the confusion following the Revolution.

It is important that we understand the situation. If the administration is to deal effectively with China it needs the backing of an enlightened public opinion.

Four Thousand Years of History

As to China itself.

It is a vast country larger in area than the United States and all its possessions, and with nearly four times the population of this country. Lay a map of China on that of North America and it will spread over into both oceans at its widest part and extend from Southern Alaska almost to the canal.

Communication is difficult. Only six thousand miles of railroad have been built, less than the mileage owned by the Missouri Pacific system alone. Five groups of people dwell in China, symbolized by the 5-bar flag of the republic—Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Tibetans and Mohammedans. Stretching as the country does from the tropics to the northern edge of the temperate zone, there are marked differences in food, clothing, architecture and even in the physique of the people. The Southern Chinese, who form the bulk of those in America, are three or four inches shorter than the people of Northern China.

There are differences in the spoken language. In American colleges northern Chinese often will be found talking with southern Chinese in English because they cannot understand each other in Chinese. The written language, however, is the same throughout China.

But behind all these differences is a common history of four thousand years. (The Chinese were civilized while our ancestors in Europe were barbarians.) That history has

produced a common culture and a feeling of common interests.

The shooting of demonstrators by British police at Shanghai on May 30, 1925, was followed by anti-foreign outbursts throughout the country.

On common traditions, culture and interests, the Chinese leaders are building a nation.

The Crumbling of Government.

In 1912 the rising tide of national and democratic feeling in China overthrew the Manchu dynasty at Peking. But the imperial government was displaced before the country was prepared for any other form and an era of national anarchy set in.

Home rule always had characterized the Chinese political system, and the various provinces and communities carried on with surprisingly little serious disorder. Gradually a few military lords emerged with personal armies which struggled for control. Their names do not greatly concern us. They were merely incidents to the period of transition, and symbols of the confusion that followed the breakdown of the old regime.

To such good purpose did they fight that by last fall there was no real national government in Peking, the capital, although Dr. Wellington Koo continued as foreign minister, and various departments kept on functioning.

One general (Chang), with Japanese sympathy, exercises a degree of control in Manchuria, extending in somewhat shadowy fashion to the region of the capital. Another (Feng, the Christian general) has been driven into Mongolia. A third (Sun) maintains himself in the central provinces north of the Yangtze.

Nationalism Is Organizing.

But while the northern generals were fighting among themselves a significant development began in the south, which had become known as the home of advanced political ideas. It was not a one-man government, although it found a competent military leader in Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. It was under the direction of the Kuomintang, the nationalist party, with headquarters in Canton, and its army was known as the Kuominchun, or national army.

The Cantonese leaders of the Kuomintang had a definite national policy. It was their aim to make China a modern nation, to organize it under a national government, and to get rid of the limitations on Chinese sovereignty that had been imposed in the old days by the western powers.

Within the last two years the Cantonese army has consolidated most of Southern China—the region south of the Yangtze River, which cuts the country in two—under control of the Kuomintang.

The Chinese are intensely individualistic. National movements are always in danger of crumbling under the impact of individualistic forces. But if the Kuomintang and its well disciplined army escape this danger, competent observers believe they may be able this year to extend their authority through Northern China to Peking.

China and the Western World.

So much for the situation as it concerns the Chinese themselves. But in an age of steam and electricity China cannot escape being part of the greater world outside. The foreign aspect of the political developments is the one that most concerns America and the other western powers.

Nearly a century ago the British government exacted from China the right of its nationals to *live* and do business in five so-called "treaty ports." Other nations followed and obtained the same extraterritorial privileges. The chief of these privileges was the right of the foreigner to be tried in this consular court.

This was a fair and necessary provision, since Chinese codes of justice were not developed on a modern basis and Chinese courts were notoriously corrupt.

Shanghai, because of its favorable central location, became the chief of the treaty ports, and here foreign traders built a splendid modern city on eight thousand acres of foreign concessions. This has become a center of a million population, of whom only thirty thousand are foreigners. Gradually the foreigners assumed more and more autonomy until today Shanghai is virtually a "free city," western civilization's great outpost in the orient, around which native life seethes in oriental squalor.

The infringement of Chinese sovereignty by the privilege of foreigners to be tried in their own courts, and by the autonomy of Shanghai, has constituted one important grievance to the Chinese nationalists.

They point out that some of the foreign concessions, such as the Portuguese at Macao, for instance, are intolerably governed. Further, the Chinese have taken over the German and Russian concessions since the war, and have managed them acceptably.

It will be recalled the post-war government of Turkey under Kemal Pasha revolted against similar privileges to foreigners, under the rise of a nationalist spirit similar to that in China, and forced their abandonment.

The other important grievance has been the restriction of the Chinese tariff to 5 per cent, for the benefit of foreign trade. No sovereign state tolerates such a tariff, and the Chinese have been protesting against it for several years. They contend that it is preventing the development of Chinese industries.

The powers agreed at the time of the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments in 1921-22 to appoint commissions to negotiate for the correction of grievances.

The negotiations were slow in starting. By the time the powers were ready, civil war had broken down the central government, so there was no authority at Peking to consider the proposals made by the foreign delegates.

Can the Gap Be Bridged?

Meanwhile the nationalistic movement centered at Canton got under way. As it gained strength it expressed its resentment at the policy of negotiation and compromise. Immediate abolition of all foreign privileges was insisted on. Rioting about the British concessions at Hankow on the Yangtze last December and the threatened advance of the nationalist army toward Shanghai prompted the British government to issue a note inviting the powers to join with it in meeting so far as possible the demands of the Cantonese faction.

The United States has announced its willingness to negotiate with any government able to speak for China on the points in dispute. Meanwhile it will endeavor to protect the lives and property of Americans in China, provided such protection is not given by Chinese authorities.

Evidently this is a time for watchful waiting, for the exercise of understanding, patience and tact. The rising strength of China makes it certain that special privileges to foreigners must go. The question is how to make the transition with the least possible disturbance; to protect foreigners without becoming involved in serious intervention.

The Germanic reorganization of Europe after the fall of Rome involved centuries of disorder. The world need not be surprised if the democratic reorganization of China has not been completed in half a generation.

Is America Taking a Back Seat?

(*New Republic, N. Y.*)

In regard to China Great Britain has at last seen the handwriting on the wall. Having failed to win the support of Japan and the United States for a policy of using force she has now decided to try conciliation. The official memorandum made public Christmas Day practically promises to recognize the Canton government if it continues to succeed. Great Britain now approves the levying of the so-called "Washington surtaxes" by China—a decision which is reasonable since the Cantonese are levying whatever taxes they please and no one can stop them. The British also declare that they have wanted to adopt their present attitude ever since last May, but refrained from doing so in order to continue the unanimity of the great powers. That the English should be the leaders in a movement of pacification is turning the tables with a vengeance. It is a characteristic example of opportunist British policy, a fact which, however, does not make it any the less desirable. We heartily welcome it, and only wish that Great Britain had seen the light a year, or a decade ago. We wish even more heartily that America had taken the initiative in inaugurating the new policy, as it had every reason to do, in view of its historic attitude and in view of its comparatively light commitments. If the other powers now join, as there is reason to believe they will, there is more hope for China than at any time since the Opium War. The fact that the bayonets of the Cantonese armies have compelled the moral reformation which we are witnessing does not destroy its value.

Frederick Moore To Represent New York *Times* in China

Frederick Moore, who has been appointed special correspondent for The New York *Times* in Peking, has arrived in Shanghai and is staying at the Astor Hotel. Mr. Moore is a native of New Orleans, La., and studied at Harvard. Since 1921 he has been attached to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D. C., and has served as Councillor to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. In 1900 and 1901, Mr. Moore served as Washington correspondent for leading American papers and from 1902 to 1904 he acted as correspondent in London and in the Balkan States, following which he saw service in Morocco, Turkey and in Peking. From 1910 to 1916 Mr. Moore was managing editor of Asia Magazine. He is the author of three books, "The Balkan Trail," "The Passing of Morocco," and "Chaos in Europe."

Shanghai's Exports to U. S. for January

This table showing quantities and values of declared exports to the United States was compiled by the American Consulate General at SHANGHAI, China, for the month of January 1927.

(Values in U. S. Currency.)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	January 1927 Quantities	Values
Group 01—Animals and animal products, edible (Class 00100—04701.)			
Other Edible Animal Products			
Eggs of poultry:			
Dried, whole	Lb.	31,250	$16,336
Albumen, dry	„	164 200	89,412
„ frozen	„	2,600	482
Yolk, dry	„	84,381	35,990
„ frozen	„	42,380	6,453
Sausage casings (Intestines	„	114,501	58,083
Total			$206,956
Group 02—Animals and animal products inedible except wool and hair (Class 05010—099.39.)			
Hides, Raw			
Buffalo, all kinds	Pc.	3,995	
	Lb.	143,737	24,433
Cow, all kinds	Pc.	4,360	
	Lb.	66,401	15,538
Skins, Raw			
Goat	Pc.	724,736	
	Lb.	996,576	603,998
Lamb	Pc.	172,503	
	Lb.	47,535	454,272
Skins, Dressed			
Thibetine (Chekiang Lamb Skin)	Pc.	3,800	
	Lb.	2,635	6,722
Lamb	Pc.	12,004	
	Lb.	1,824	8,303
Furs, Dressed and Undressed			
Hare and rabbit	Pc.	30,000	10,900
Dog	„	13,000	24,593
Leopard	„	282	4,562
Marmot	„	64,331	78,357
Pahmi	„	1,000	1,033
Raccoon	„	1,300	4,366
Weasel	„	216,804	511,476
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins			
Sheep and lamb crosses	„	3,277	22,521
Goat and kid crosses	„	1,334	4,893
Other Inedible Animal Products			
Bristles	Lb.	38,321	66,628
Feathers and manufactures of	„	127,011	55,732
Leather and manufactures of	„	728	410
Bones and manufactures of	„		12
Ivory and manufactures of	„		15
Total			$1,898,664
Group 1—Vegetable food products and beverages (Class 10210—177.13.)			
Vegetables and Preparations			
Canned and preserved	Lb.	250	630
Nuts			
Walnuts, shelled	Lb.	30,000	2,449
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea			
Tea		535,204	92,773
Total			$95,852
Group 2—Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood (Class 20010—296.18.)			
Crude Drugs			
Rhubarb	Lb.	44,198	16,311
Galangal root	„	12,410	452
Vegetable Oils			
Expressed oils and fats:			
Chinese wood oil	Lb.	394,708	43,474
Peanut oil	„	3,600	324
Essential and distilled oils:			
Camphor oil	Lb.	4,253	425
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Not Containing Alcohol, N. S. P. F.			
Gallnuts	Lb.	417,200	39,357
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products			
Tea, impure, waste, etc. for manufacturing	Lb.	52,007	1,663
Total			$102,006
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30010—39526.)			
Cotton and Manufactures			
Cotton lace	Lb.	62,443	192,453
„ embroideries	„	1,319	6,465
„ miscellaneous (Chiefly rags)	„	552,020	7,856
Flax, Hemp and Ramie and mfrs.			
Linen embroideries	Lb.	16,886	88,326
„ lace	„	464	1,119
Straw Hats and Materials			
Hats, fiber	No.	7,361	9,345
„ rush	„	273,600	5,037
Miscellaneous Fibre Manufacture			
Grasscloth and mfr.	Lb.	118	383
Straw and grass mfrs. n. s. p. f.	„	33,255	6,912
Wool and Manufactures			
Wool, sheep's	Lb.	328,147	66,715
Carpets, wool	Sq. Yds.	1,681	13,890
Hair and Manufactures of N. E. S.			
Hair, all other	Lb.	50,600	19,284
„ nets, human	„	302	1,999
Silk			
Silk, raw	Lb.	511,380	2,599,678
„ wild	„	63,025	174,832
„ waste	„	194,523	91,209
„ piece goods	„	1,022	4,425
„ embroideries	„	545	2,377
„ miscellaneous	„	1,577	4,568
„ cocoons, pierced	„	23,543	65,425
Total			$3,362,298
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40100—479.99)			
Wood and Manufactures			
Rattan, reed and woodware & mfrs. of			$5,005
Lacquerware			1,157
Total			$6,162
Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 50010—595,99.)			
Glass and Glass Products			
Glassware	Val.		314
Clay and Clay Products			
Porcelain, chinaware, pottery etc.	Val.		2,193
Other Non-Metallic			
Jadeware	Val.		25,578
Soapstone ware	„		5,424
Agateware	„		682
Crystalware	„		1,955
Rosequartz	„		7,010
Total			$43,156
Group 6—Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60010—699.99.)			
Non-Ferrous Metals			
Brass and manufactures of	Val.		19,331
Bronze and manufactures of	„		51
Pewter and manufactures of	„		280
Other Ores, Metals and Alloys, N. E. S.			
Antimony, crude	Lb.	89,600	5,075
„ regulus	„	280,000	27,816
Total			$52,553
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles (Class 70630—79309.)			
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus			
Enamelled ware	Lb.		196
Cloisonne ware	„		3,026
Total			$3,222
Group 8—Chemicals and related products (Class 80000—87311.)			
Other Chemicals			
Glycerine, crude	Lb.	23,841	3,113
Soap and Toilet Preparations			
Perfume materials not mixed or compounded:			
Musk in grain or pods	Lb.	3	600
Total			$3,713
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90000—999.99.)			
Books, Maps, Pictures and Other Printed Matter, N. E. S.			
Books	Val.		1,083
Art Works			
Art, works of	Val.		7,623
Miscellaneous Articles			
Household and personal effects	Val.		708
Other articles, n. e. s.	„		21,690
Total			$31,104
GRAND TOTAL			$5,805,686
Bank shipments of gold bars	Ounces	268,020	$5,472,656

(Continued on page 14)

The Great Steel Fleet

Anniston City
Atlanta City
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Bessemer City
Birmingham City
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Chattanooga City
Chickasaw City
Craster Hall
Crofton Hall
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Montgomery City
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Selma City
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Steel Inventor
Steelmaker
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Steel Navigator
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For Sale by Shanghai Dealers

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

(Continued from page 12)

(Shipped in December Qr. 1926 but invoices not handed in for certification until 1927) $11,278,342

Declared exports through the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to the Philippine Islands for the month of January 1927.

Articles	*Values*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939	
Animals and Fish Oils, Fats & Greases	
Lard	$4,940
Meats	
Eggs, fresh	146,248
Hams	11,131
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.	
Leather manufactures	268
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oil and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)	
Fodders and Preparations thereof	
Bean cakes	55
Grains and Preparations Thereof	
Flour	.....
Vermicelli	.....
Fruits and Nuts	
Chestnuts	1,020
Peanuts, shelled	6,271
Dates, preserved	745
Oil Seeds and Vegetable oils and Fats	
Peanut oil	10,590
Vegetable Food Products	
Beans	3,779
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)	
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds	
Melon seeds	4,260
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)	
Cotton	
Cotton laces & embroideries	2,126
Cotton misc. manufactures	58,808
Nankeens	1,028
Silk	
Silk, raw	5,368
„ piece goods	4,542
„ misc. manufactures	320
Wool and Hair	
Carpets, wool	.....
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)	
Books and Other Printed Matter	
Books	104
Wood and Manufactures	
Wooden ware	665
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)	NIL
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)	
Copper, Brass and Bronze	
Brass and manufactures of	63
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware	
Silver dollars	120,126
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)	
Electric Machinery and Apparatus	
Electric lamps	6,614
Machinery and implements	12,008
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)	NIL
Musical Instruments	
Pianos	715
Scientific and Professional Instruments Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.	
Photographic supplies	380
Miscellaneous	
Household and personal effects	.....
Unenumerated articles	11,874
Total	$393,848

Table showing declared exports through the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the month January 1927.

Articles	*Values*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)	
Meats	
Eggs, dried	188
Manufactures of Raw Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.	
Leather manufactures	258

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils & Beverages (Class 10311—17801)

Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices

Tea	12

Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats

Peanut oil	86

Vegetables and Preparations

Vegetables, salted	37

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)

NIL NIL

Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)

Cotton

Cotton laces & embroideries	453

Wool and Hair

Carpets, wool	654

Silk

Silk, pongee	283
„ piece goods	686
„ embroideries	106
„ misc. manufactures	121

Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)

Manufactures of Wood

Wooden ware	282
Lacquerware	125

Books and Other Printed Matter

Books	78

Paper, Except Printed Matter

Parasols	15

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)

Clay and Clay Products

Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	117

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999

Copper, Brass and Bronze

Brass and Manufactures of	300

Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus

Cloisonne ware	94

Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)

NIL NIL

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)

Miscellaneous

Unenumerated articles	805
	4,700

China's Exports to U. S. in 1926

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the several American Consular Offices in China, shows the declared exports from the Whole of China to the United States for the year 1926 and gives a comparison with the year 1925.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1925 Quantities	1925 Value	1926 Quantities	1926 Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry:					
Dried whole	lbs.	944,110	497,077	1,224,474	635,005
Frozen „	„	8,854,988	1,408,743	5,205,228	854,492
Albumen, dry	„	4,160,981	3,409,202	3,460,207	2,298,099
„ frozen	„	3,081,771	373,816	679,748	74,660
Yolk, dry	„	5,918,365	1,482,548	3,334,628	1,132,854
„ frozen	„	4,300,145	664,388	708,789	122,407
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	.....		26,281	
	lbs.	.....	265,068	1,068,911	188,014
Calf skins	pcs.	.....		8,003	
	lbs.	.....	4,299	6,957	6,214
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....		.....	
	lbs.	.....	2,648	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	.....		3,381	
	lbs.	.....	98,317	46,288	12,237
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	.....		79,223	
	lbs.	.....	120,957	72,922	41,343
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	.....		8,007,745	
	lbs.	.....	4,870,704	7,008,500	6,391,765

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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

Horse, colt and ass	pcs.	.....		21,176	
hides	lbs.	.....	11,250	27,004	32,808
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	.....		641,693	
skins	lbs.	.....	1,676,664	87,887	1,362,039
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	96,062	294,958	484,445	1,123,128
Ermine	„	94,755	78,020	33,843	66,063
Fox, all kinds	„	188,567	1,253,735	105,320	884,791
Hare and rabbit	„	942,474	342,412	1,373,609	345,724
Kolinsky	„	288,626	924,977	498,621	1,351,350
Marmot	„	76,959	86,949	1,402,817	2,299,540
Lynx	„	883	17,407	818	11,643
Marten	„	731	11,353	379	4,446
Raccoon	„	102,032	307,753	46,221	131,479
Sable	„	3,257	385,436	6,213	278,511
Squirrel	„	3,547,515	3,793,671	2,901,384	2,857,369
Weasel	„	905,254	1,336,017	1,442,407	2,343,056
Wolf	„	10,779	126,729	21,478	292,474
All others	„	5,808,498	10,795,204	3,371,731	4,619,279
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	„	127,137	310,272	207,826	441,576
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskin mats	pcs.	266,920	492,986	160,951	274,131
All other mfrs.	„	.....	838,141	551,382	2,823,613
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	2,797,961	996,615	1,894,240	779,389
Intestines,	„	.....	4,921,803	2,335,636	2,565,165
Total			$42,200,119		$36,644,662

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311-17801.)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	149,980	3,141
Vegetable Food Products,					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	237,536	7,888
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	31,885,410	.....	35,995,788	712,909
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	14 894	2,781	.....	.....
Peanuts, shelled	„	67,459,140	3,152,158	53,131,530	2,236,704
Peanuts, unshelled	„	9,919,015	396,774	6,834,940	257.730
Walnuts, shelled	„	4,029,487	801,207	6,840,695	1,247,868
„ unshelled	„	4,659,316	322,183	6,349,400	463,244
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		53,050	5,605	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	384,776	15,674	885,661	25,564
Hempseed	„	3,316,787	89,761	5,126,948	120,770
Rapeseed	„	100	4	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	1,691,586	92,494	2,325,978	121,711
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	6,601,323	262,823	6,440,515	238,136
Bean oil	„	21,531,305	1,590,340	24,398,644	1,750,383
Peanut oil	„	17,414,583	1,288,800	14,530,691	1,356,306
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	117,848,695	11,715,999	72,637,785	8,449,782
All other oils	„	50,313	6,303	1,999,027	172,831
Vegetable tallow	„	6,062,448	516,771	3,858,663	338,617
Perilla oil	„	1,114,540	140,684	5,346,620	516,240
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	1,183,128	66,493	2,799,397	121,187
Tea	„	13,155,499	2,561,013	11,554,255	2,838,054
Total			$23,641,544		$20,979,065

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011-29616)

Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	174,486	84,664	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	134,114	32,979	183,716	60,898
Camphor oil	„	57,848	2,836	10,496	990
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	„	3,398,115	388,780	3,006,539	338,254
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	42,705	941
All others	„	.....	2,066	.....	4,518
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	475,877	87,064	18,136	5,755
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	127,017	25,052	....	35,185
Total			$624,441		$500,909

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011-39596.)

Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	19,284,867	4,429,268	11,171,485	1,878,238
„ waste	„	456,222	43,734	525,809	40,068
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	2,825,936	.....	2,567,863
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	36,150	.....	45,900
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile n. o. l.	value	.....	641,600	.....	453,885
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	118,934	.....	92,421

Hats, straw	doz.	15,477	38,080	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	138,064	113,136	118,961	44,337
„ fibre	„	8,772	30,416	2,832	33,649
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	884,564	120,524	1,380,006	169,304
Strawbraid	yds.	164,856,460	469,082	561,162,594	1,184,956
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	621,207	4,903,883	639,831	5,039,480
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	68,290,821	16,010,798	27,020,566	6,323,017
Hair, goat	„	461,930	90,832	201,565	48,308
„ camel	„	348,310	259,197	646,980	287,641
„ horse	„	905,124	611,414	1,192,513	825,487
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	1,478,156	551,594	1,779,757	709,310
„ nets, human	„	134,116	1,029,469	105,632	868,959
„ all other	„	2,071,601	834,601	899,448	344,097
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	7,912,233	38,371,441	8,398,577	39,066,031
„ wild	„	1,254,312	3,692,886	1,368,045	3,589,345
„ waste	„	5,823,205	4,210,460	6,314,720	4,435,790
„ piece goods	„	71,913	570,090	58,894	402,505
„ embroideries	value	.....	70,741	.....	163,793
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	55,950	.....	47,337
„ pongees	lbs.	153,019	447,362	357,579	1,036,948
„ cocoons, pierced	„	85,527	91,118	24,010	26,450
Total			$80,669,586		$69,733,929
(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	62,114	.....	248,575
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	109,949	.....	121,862
Blackwoodware	„	.....	.....	.....	57,643
Lacquerware	„	.....	(other heading)		21,745
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	6,634	.....	42,645
Umbrellas	No.	546,433	154,348	181,444	42,313
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	22,632	.....	21,804
Total			$371,581		$534,842
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011-59590.)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	417	2,359	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	73,252	.....	107,335
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	27,693	.....	205,947
Precious stones	„	.....	6,065	.....	4,059
Total			$109,369		$317,341
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011-69999.)					
Iron and Steel					
Pig Iron	tons	566	9,580	10	219
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	85,464	12,669	971,013	122,635
Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	1,243,735	98,838	3,489,920	291,323
„ regulus	„	18,372,790	2,344,458	10,408,976	1,751,630
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	213,892	.....	314,917
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	255	.....	949
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	1,785
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	4,604	100,171	268,790	5,280,002
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	1,134
Total			$2,779,863		$8,764,594
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011-79361.)					
			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021-87519.)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	8,342	4,977	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	11,160	.....	28,098
Musk	„	360	66,683	187	33,684
Antimony, oxide	„	2,090,400	251,922	2,078,280	254,875
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	904,137	240,213	2,449,553	485,769
Total			$574,955		$802,426
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101-99999.)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	424,234	.....	385,803
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	3,506,629	5,083,813	4,205,553	4,877,465

(Continued on page 18)

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News from South China

The conviction of a Chinese seaman from Shanghai at the Hongkong Magistracy on February 18 for distributing 'seditious' literature on board the S. S. *President Taft* while the vessel was in port at Kowloon on the Feb. 11 has caused a considerable stir among Chinese seamen who are now openly denouncing British "imperialism" in Canton.

The several militarists now dominating the Canton situation and the merchants as a whole, while outwardly 'humoring' the working class owing to fear of strike trouble are nevertheless at heart opposed to further lawlessness. Further military successes of the Cantonese in Hangchow and the development of a labour power in Shanghai will be taken full advantage of by the extremists in the Southern Capital.

There have been several conferences recently between Chinese workers in Canton and Hongkong through their union delegates and among the workers themselves.

The so-called "capital and labour" dispute in Canton, resulting from the recent determination of the merchants to maintain the right to appoint or dismiss an employee at will once a year, will be continued. The third session of a board of arbitration to settle the dispute came to an abrupt end last Friday. For the last few days, however, the Police and the Military in Canton have been helping the merchants, and more than 800 shops and factories which the union workers have been blockading and picketing were relieved during week ending February 19.

Dr. H. H. Kung, husband of a sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen, assumed his new duties as acting Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province on February 18, temporarily relieving T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of both Dr. Kung and the late Dr. Sun. Mr. Soong is now at Hankow with his sister, Madame Sun Yat-sen, who is herself also a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee.

The Political Department of the General Headquarters of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army in Canton has, in accordance with its action of February 14, formally requested the Kwangtung Provincial Administrative Council to absolve all nuns of the Buddhist Order within its jurisdiction from their vows. Where all these nuns will be put the authorities have so far failed to state, but it is feared that all nunneries and their endowments will be confiscated for the benefit of the war chest.

Following the policy of giving "freedom to all" the Canton Kuomintang Administration will on March formally declare the *Mui Tsai* or girl-servant, system at an end. Parents who have assigned their right of care for their children to others will be able to reclaim them. This action, in principle, is praise-worthy and the only fear is that Kuomintang officials in the districts will take advantage of this measure to entice the older servant girls from their mistresses homes.

The removal of the centre of strife from Canton to Hankow and the ending of the anti-British picketing in Canton, all having taken place latter part of last year, will it is hoped be followed by a period of peace and reconstruction in the Southern Capital. However there is a renewal of talk regarding another blockade against Hongkong which is being raised by the extremists is upsetting the mind of many who are tired of these tactics on the part of the professional labour leaders and unemployed politicians. Southern Chinese in favour of constructive endeavour are working for the removal of all untrained and undisciplined bandit-like troops from the Southern Capital, to put into effect the long-discussed Whampoa Port Development project, to extend the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, and to push the construction of the Province-wide Public Highway.

Bad weather, together with maladministration in the districts making free transportation impossible and expensive, is giving much hardship to silk producers and financiers in Canton and vicinity, according to reports from the silk centres. Practically all the 300 or more larger silk concerns in Canton have given unfavourable reports of their last year's trade, the total loss being more than $10,000,000

(*Continued from page 17*)

Household & personal effects	value	.....	67,156	.....	62,473
Mah Jongg	„	.....	945	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	2,955,307	.....	3,562,237
Totals			$8,531,465		$8,887,978
GRAND TOTAL*			$159,502,913		$147,165,746

it is estimated. The political trouble in Canton and frequent labour troubles have made the long hoped-for silk reform impossible, due to lack of public support and failure of the school to reform silk production or carry on its work without interference.

The Delegation of the 'Third International' from Moscow who arrived at Canton on February 16 will be given a public reception by their Chinese comrades on the campus of the Sun Yat-sen University on the afternoon of Feb. 23. The Delegation is being entertained at the Oriental Hotel in company with Tan Ping-shan, Kuomintang Emissary at Moscow. In the Delegation are a Briton, an American, a Frenchman and a Hindu; and according to Kuomintang information they have come to Canton to make a survey of the extent of "imperialist penetration" in South China. The Delegation was given a banquet at the Kuomintang Headquarters on Feb. 19, when the leading 'comrades' of the Party acted as joint hosts. There are altogether seven members in the Delegation, but a party of 43 former students of the Sun Yat-sen University at Moscow also returned to Canton at the same time. It may be recalled that two years ago, 150 young men and women were selected from Canton by the Kuomintang to attend the Sun Yat-sen University at Moscow. Tan Ping-shan, who has been instrumental in bringing the Delegation from Moscow, was a Chinese delegate to the Third International Conference held at Moscow last November. Mr. Tan is now a member of the Third International Central Executive Committee and a member of the executive council.

Canton, February 19, 1927.

Copies of Extrality Report Arrive

Some additional copies of the Report on Extraterritoriality have now been received by *The Review* and may be obtained by those who have placed orders for them, or are desirous of obtaining copies. The cost of copies of the Report, including postage to the outports is Mex. $1.

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Men and Events

Putnam Weale, well known British writer from Peking is in Shanghai collecting material for another book which he hopes to issue shortly.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang tupan of Kiangsu and Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung arrived in Shanghai on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 26.

Charles D. Pike of the passenger department of the Union Pacific Railway, Los Angeles, has arrived in Shanghai on a round-the-world trip in the interest of his company.

The foreign postal commissioner at Foochow was held prisoner in the Post Office for several hours on February 26 by striking clerks who forced him to grant an increase in pay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell of Seattle have arrived in Shanghai on a business trip, Mr. Connell being head of the American firm of Connell Brothers and Company of Shanghai and Seattle.

Tai Tien-chiu, delegate of the Nationalist Party who is now in Tokyo, has recently held conferences with officials of the Japanese Foreign Office regarding the political situation in South China.

The French Minister in Peking has lodged a protest with the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs in regard to the bombardment of the French Concession at Shanghai on the evening of Feb. 22.

Col. Commandant Sangster of the 20th Indian Infantry Brigade now stationed in Shanghai has written a letter to the Shanghai newspapers thanking local residents for assistance rendered to the British forces in Shanghai.

W. H. Littlefield of the firm of Robert Lang and Company, Shanghai has returned from a trip to the United States. Mr. Littlefield was married while in America and was accompanied by his wife on the trip to Shanghai.

Major-General Soo Ting-cheng has arrived in Shanghai from Tsinanfu where he will serve as Shanghai representative of the Shantung-Chihli Allied Armies, now operating in the Shanghai vicinity under the command of Gen. Chang Chung-chang.

The Chinese newspapers, including the *Shun Pao* and *Sin Wan Pao* which were closed down several days owing to a strike of employes, resumed publication on Feb. 28. For several days only one paper, *The Eastern Times* was able to publish in abbreviated form.

Arthur Ransome, special correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* who has been in Hankow for several days has returned to Shanghai and is planning to remain here for about ten days before proceeding to Peking. Mr. Ransome is staying at the Palace Hotel.

Thomas Heath, an employe of Moutrie and Company in Peking who was sentenced to three months imprisonment by the British Court in Peking on a charge of larceny of funds belonging to his employers, has appealed the case before the British Supreme Court in Shanghai.

Practically all Chinese shopkeepers in Nanking have closed their places of business and gone on strike owing to the circulation of worthless paper currency in the city by the Shantung troops which have been brought into the city by the Fengtien tupan of Shantung, Gen. Chang Chung-chang.

Neill McKay Heath, a former American attorney in Shanghai who was arrested in Honolulu some time ago in connection with the Husar bribery case, was returned to Shanghai on the Dollar liner, President Lincoln on Monday, Feb. 28. Heath was brought to Shanghai in the custody of U. S. Marshal Cox of Honolulu.

Miss Florence Purdy, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, was married on Saturday, Feb. 26 to Wilton Randolph Johnson, director of the Tobacco Products Corporation. The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Purdy, C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews.

The Chinese military authorities in the districts adjacent to the foreign settlements at Shanghai have given orders that there are to be no more kidnappings of political agitators from the French Concession. General Li Pao-chen is reported to have kidnapped some 20 labor and student agitators from the French Concession last week.

The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, a Chinese Government concern at Shanghai, has filed a claim of $25,000 against the steamer, Mei Ren, formerly operated on the Upper Yangtsze by the American West China Navigation Company The vessel was recently sold to satisfy a claim of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Velvet Ice Cream Company, an American concern was granted judgment for the sum of $256 against the British firm of A. S. Watson and Company in an action in the British

Supreme Court in Shanghai on Saturday, Feb. 26. The dispute had to do with defects in the roof of premises owned by Watson and Company which were leased by the ice cream concern.

The Eights Far Eastern Olympian Athletic Meet will probably be held in Shanghai from August 27 to September 3, according to announcement this week. The meet will be participated in by athletes from Japan, China and The Philippines. The arrangements for the meet are being made by the China National Amateur Athletic Association of which Dr. C. T. Wang is chairman.

The Italian Government has dispatched another destroyer, the Muggia to Shanghai, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Hongkong on Feb. 26. The United States Government has also dispatched four additional destroyers to Shanghai from Manila, but they are to relieve destroyers which have been on duty on the China coast for some time and which are returning to the Philippines.

According to a report from Peking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently issued orders that foreigners residing in the interior of China must apply to the Chinese authorities for permits; that no permits will be issued until the applicant has been investigated; that foreigners failing to have permits will be dealt with according to 'international' law; and that when leaving the interior, foreigners having permits must surrender them to the authorities.

Gen. Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner of Shanghai gave orders on Sunday, Feb. 27 declaring the Port of Shanghai closed to all ships from sundown to daylight, his purpose being to prevent the Cantonese from bringing naval craft into the harbor and from landing troops behind the Northern lines. In addition to this order Gen. Li has given instructions to the Chinese naval craft at Woosung to search all river and coastal ships.

Major General John Duncan, commander of the British forces in China arrived in Shanghai on the steamer Megantic on Saturday, Feb. 26. He was accompanied by the following staff officers: Col. Viscount Gort, Chief of the General Staff; Major P. G. Scarlett, Major R. D. Bennett, Capt. J. F. Ferguson, and Capt. E. R. Kennedy. Pending the permanent location of the general headquarters, Major General Duncan will make his headquarters at the Astor House Hotel.

At the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which was held in Hongkong on Feb. 26, the chairman, D. G. M. Bernard declared that for the past eighteen months the British had been 'subjected to a peculiar and intensely bitter attack supported by boundless misrepresentations and calumny, for which there was no other explanation than that it was the work of political instigators not concerned with the real or even the imaginary interests of China, but solely bent on doing harm to Britain."

According to a decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council, reported in *The Evening News* on Monday, Feb. 28, British and Italian military and naval forces landed in Shanghai will now be permitted to camp on municipal property of the International Settlement. This decision was reached as a result of the landing of Italian sailors which made the Shanghai Defense Force an 'international' body instead of a strictly British force. Previously to the issuance of this order the British military forces were restricted to strictly British-owned property.

Oen Kheng-hien, a Chinese sugar merchant from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, appeared before the Provisional Court on Saturday, Feb. 26 where the matter of jurisdiction was argued. The Dutch Assessor, Mr. Byvanck arguing that Oen is a Dutch subject, hence amenable to the Dutch Consular Court instead of the Chinese Provisional Court. Oen is accused of defrauding certain banks in the Dutch East Indies out of a sum amounting to 1,110,000 Florins. He was originally arrested in Nanking in June, 1926 on a warrent issued by the International Mixed Court.

The British Transport Minnesota carrying 1,000 marines arrived in Shanghai on February 28. In addition to the marines the transport also brought to Shanghai several members of the Royal Air Force and some naval units. The Transport Rhajula, carrying some 500 British troops and some 3,000 tons of military supplies was also scheduled to arrive on Monday, Feb. 28. The White Star Liner, Megantic which brought Major-General John Duncan to Shanghai on Sunday, Feb. 27, is still in port at the Shanghai-Hongkew Wharf. The Megantic operates on the Atlantic between Southampton and New York.

The *California Monthly*, published at the University of California, has devoted the January number to graduates and former students of the University who are now in China. There are a number of articles by Julean Arnold, Michael Goodman, Roy Service, Nettie Soo-Hoo, G. M. Landon, King Wilkin, Dr. H. M. Pond, Edward Salbach and others.

(*Continued on page 23*)

SOME NEW BOOKS

ITALY.——The Central Problem of the Mediterranean. By Count Antonio Cippico ... $6.00

HUMAN NATURE AND EDUCATION. By A. S. Woodburne... ... ... 9.40

INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN GENERAL MATHEMATICS. By H. E. Howard. In three volumes. ... ... $1.00, $1.25 and $1.40

GRAY——Poetry and Prose——With Essays by Johnson, Goldsmith and others. (Clarendon English Series) 2.65

A SECOND ROUND OF TALES. Selected by N. Henry and H. A. Treble. 1.50

VILLAGE Schools in India. An investigation with Suggestions. By Mason Olcott. 2nd Edition. 2,65

AN OUTLINE INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. By Theodore H. Robinson 3.75

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THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE GOSPELS. By Frederick C. Grant. 5.65

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

Shanghai still remains the center of attention from the standpoint of Chinese politics and now since foreign troops are stationed in the city, it is also the center of considerable international attention as well. Although Shanghai is still held by the Northern or so-called Allied forces, several important things have happened recently, the most interesting being that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, formerly commander-in-chief of the Northern troops in the Five Southeastern provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien, has practically been shelved and Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung province has arrived with a fresh supply of Northern or Shantung troops.

Gen. Ho Yiu-Chin

Gen. Chang,s Interesting Career

Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung province, a subordinate of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, Mukden warlord, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, Feb. 27, in company with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, and they are reported to have gone to Sungkiang for a personal inspection of the Northern lines in that vicinity. Gen. Chang's troops, however began to arrive in Shanghai by train from Nanking several days earlier and at the present he is supposed to have from 5,000 to 10,000 Shantung troops in the vicinity of Shanghai, and scattered along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway between Nanking and Shanghai. Gen. Chang claims that he will have 50,000 troops facing the Cantonese within a few days, his campaign including a drive against the Southerners along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway to the south of Shanghai and also directly against Hangchow along the west side of Lake Taiho in the vicinity of the town of Ihing. As a matter of fact it is thought that the main fighting will take place to the west of Lake Taiho because if successful there, Gen. Chang will be able to force the Cantonese to evacuate Hangchow and thus obviate the necessity of fighting at Sungkiang.

British Throw Out Defense Lines

Immediately upon the arrival of Gen. Chang Chung-chang's army at the Shanghai (North) Railway station, the British commander in Shanghai, Col.-Commandant Sangster gave the order for the British troops to take up their positions on the defense lines previously agreed upon, that is along the circular stretch of railway which goes around the land side of Shanghai and connects the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railway lines. The reason for this action was based upon a fear that there might develop a clash between the soldiers of Gen. Chang Chung-Chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. However, nothing has as yet happened to bear out this view as the two armies seem to be getting along together fairly well, although, as these lines are written, Gen. Chang is holding the northern part of the territory about Shanghai and stretching down toward Woosung and along the railway to the North, while Sun's forces are holding the southern portion of the city and the Arsenal and Power factory at Lunghwa, and the railway to the south just outside the French Concession.

Since most of Gen. Chang's soldiers have been recruited from the bandit regions of southern Shantung, they naturally have a none too favorable reputation and have been known to terrorize districts where they have been quartered, especially in Chihli province. In this regard they probably are little better than their commander, Gen. Chang Chung-chang who also owes his start in life to banditry in Manchuria. Gen. Chang is supposed to be of Shantung origin and along with other coolies from Shantung migrated to Manchuria. Here he labored on the farms for awhile but finding banditry more profitable, became leader of a gang. He also saw service in Siberia and is supposed to be able to speak the Russian language. Finally he became strong enough to force himself into Marshal Chang Tso-ling's army and in the Spring of 1915, Marshal Chang sent him south with a force of Russians on an armored train and he succeeded in routing some 50,000 of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops in a battle near Nanking. He then came to Shanghai and for a time occupied this district but was forced out and finally defeated by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in a battle fought on the border of Northern Kiangsu and Shantung in 1925. Marshal Sun was prevented from following up his victory by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who at that time was perfecting his alliance with Marshal Chang Tso-ling for the purpose of driving Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuominchun general from the Capital. Now General Chang Chung-chang is back at Shanghai and in addition to his native Shantung troops also has a regiment of White Russian mercenaries who operate along the railway on an armored train.

Southerners Completely Control Chekiang

The Cantonese have now followed up their victory over Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces at Hangchow by occupying all of Chekiang province, forcing Sun's troops to fall back to Sungkiang about thirty miles southward of Shanghai. Here it is understood that both sides are 'digging-in' while Sun's forces are being reorganized and munitioned and the Cantonese are consolidating their position in Chekiang province. It is still unknown just how many troops the Cantonese have in Chekiang, but they probably number from 50,000 to 100,000, one of the leading commanders being Gen. Ho Ying-chin, who came into Chekiang from Fukien province where he defeated the Northern General, Chou Yin-ren. Another Cantonese commander in Chekiang is Gen. Bei Chung-chi, who advanced into the province from Kiangsi province directly from the headquarters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Armies.

The Plan of Campaign?

It is of course impossible to determine just how the Cantonese campaign for the possession of Shanghai will work out, but rumor has it that the Cantonese will not put up a serious fight at Sungkiang, but will concentrate their attention on a campaign through southern Anhwei with the objective of cutting the Shanghai-Nanking Railway somewhere southward of Nanking and possibly capturing Nanking. This would have the effect of cutting Gen. Chang Chung-chang off from his line of supplies in Shantung and leave him at the mercy of the Cantonese attack from both North and South in the vicinity of Shanghai. General Bei Bao-san, former Defense Commissioner of Haichow, the important salt producing district of northern Kiangsu, who was assisting Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the defense of Hangchow but who deserted with his army at the crucial time and moved into Southern Anhwei, is supposed to be cooperating with the Cantonese. In addition to this Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei province is also reported to have accepted a commission in the Cantonese Army and in conjunction with Gen. Bei Bao-san is reported to be moving an army toward northern Kiangsu with the objective of menacing the Tientsin-Pukow Railway north of the Yangtsze River. The Northerners are of course aware of this and are planning to meet this strategy by driving down through Kiangsu on the west shore of Lake Taiho with the objective of forcing the Cantonese to evacuate Hangchow. Thus it would seem that Shanghai may have a brief breathing-spell, but no promises are made in this connection.

Fengtien Blocked in Honan

When the Fengtien military conference was held in Peking recently and it was decided to dispatch Gen. Chang Chung-chang southward to the relief of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsu, it was announced that Marshal Chang Tso-ling and his son, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, would attend to the elimination of Marshal Wu Pei-fu from Honan province. It will be remembered that Chang Tso-ling's troops had entered Honan from the North and Gen. Chang Chung-chang's troops had entered from the East. However, if reports from Honan may be believed, all does not seem to be going well with the Fengtien advance, for while Marshal Wu Pei-fu has practically been eliminated, his subordinate generals, Chin Yun-ao, Tien Wei-chin, Wang Wei-yu, Wei I-san and Chang Chih-kung, have gotten together under the leadership of Chin Yun-ao and are opposing the entrance of Fengtien troops. Reports from this area are very indefinite and heavily censored in the bargain, but it seems that heavy fighting has already developed between the forces of Wu and Chang Tso-ling and that Chang has not been able to advance many troops across the Yellow River. And in addition to the Wu Pei-fu forces in Honan, the Honanese have the assistance of the so-called 'Red Spears' a sort of peasant 'home guard' or militia which is causing Chang Tso-ling considerable trouble. Then

on top of it all is Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General who is now in control of Kansu and Shensi and who commands the mountain passes leading into Honan. Should Chang Tso-ling be able to defeat both Wu's troops and the 'Red Spears' he would still have to contend with the well trained army of Feng, hence it is not likely that the Fengtien advance into Honan will cause the Cantonese much worry for a considerable period, thus enabling the Cantonese to concentrate on the campaign the Northerners in the Lower Yangtsze area for the capture of Shanghai and the opening up of the mouth of the Yangtsze River.

(*Continued from page 21*)

There are now approximately 150 American and Chinese graduates of the school now residing in China, many of them being in Shanghai. The issue is illustrated with several excellent pictures of Shanghai and various parts of China including one illustrious Shanghai journalist who is joy-riding on a Chinese wheelbarrow.

As an indirect result of the recent strike in the Chinese Post Office at Shanghai which stopped all distribution of mail in Shanghai or dispatch abroad, it was discovered that more mail from the United States passes through the Port of Shanghai than any other port of China and of further interest, it was found that more bags of mail are received in Shanghai from America than from any other foreign country, the number of bags of American mail being about equal to the number received from all other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The Shanghai *Times* on Monday, Feb. 28 called attention to the fact that Shanghai at the present contains more high military and naval officials of various nationalities than at any other time in the checkered history of the Port. Among those present are Major-General John Duncan and staff, of the British military forces; Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang of the Northern 'Allies; General Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner of Shanghai; 'Admiral-General' Pi Shao-tsen of the Shantung forces; Admiral Sir Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt of the British Navy; Admiral C. S. Williams of the American Navy; Admiral Bazire of the French Navy; the Admiral of the Japanese Navy; General Hill and staff of the American Marines; and at least two ex-Premiers of China. It has been suggested that this provides the reason why about everybody in the world wants to control Shanghai.

General Smedley Butler to Command U. S. Marines

General Smedley Butler of the United States Marine Corps has been named commander of the American marine forces now stationed at Shanghai and elsewhere in the Far East, according to a cable recived by *The Review* from its Washington Correspondent on March 1. General Butler will leave for his post immediately.

The Administration continues its policy of watchful waiting, the general aim being to protect American residents in China before harm comes to them rather than afterward, coupled with an earnest desire to cooperate with the Chinese in the preservation of order and the improvement of general conditions.

General Butler, who has been appointed commander of the American Marine forces now stationed on the American naval craft in the Shanghai harbor, is a native of West Chester, Pa., where he was born on July 30, 1881. He joined the United States Marine Corps in 1899 and was promoted through the different grades to the rank of Colonel in 1919. In 1921 he was made Brigadier General (temporary) and shortly afterward promoted to the full rank. In 1924 General Butler was granted leave of absence and was appointed Director of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia where he succeeded in accomplishing many reforms.

From 1918 to 1919 General Butler commanded the American Marine forces in the World War at Camp Brest, France. In recognition of his service in the World War he was awarded the D. S. M. by the American Government. General Butler is a Quaker.

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Lloyd George and the China Newspaper Correspondents

According to an account of the Parliamentary debates on China appearing in the *Manchester Guardian* for Feb. 10, Mr. Lloyd George, Liberal leader stated his inability to understand the China trouble as reported by the newspaper correspondents in China. He said, "It is quite impossible to know what is going on. I have been following all the correspondents, and the prodigies they perform with their pens are inconceivable. (Laughter) One day the whole of the Cantonese army is routed and the next day the same troops are rallied by another correspondent."

The Liberal leader also made inquiry regarding Britain's relations with the Chinese General at Shanghai (Marshal Sun Chuan-fang) and asked, "If he was one of the foreign powers with whom 'our relations are friendly'? (General Laughter) If he is outside and he is beaten, is he coming inside our barbed wire, and are weto defend him"?

From the Chinese Press

February 23.—Yang Wen-kai, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's chief of staff who went to Tientsin to induce Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting to return to Nanking, returned to Nanking with Gen. Lu who departed for Shanghai immediately—Gen. Chang Chung-chang returned to Tsinan and immediately summoned a military conference and will leave for Nanking immediately; reported that Gen. Chang will leave the Honan campaign to Chang Tso-ling entirely while he will assume responsibility for the campaign in Kiangsu, Gen. Chang Chung-chang recalling the Shantung troops from Honan—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Wu Pei-fu will go to Loyang and that Gen. Tien Wei-chin will command the Chihli forces at Chengchow while Chin Yun-ao will move two divisions under Generals Kao and Pang to Yengchen—Gen. Tang Sun-tse of Cantonese forces returns to Hankow from Hupeh on account of situation in Honan—Chinese officials including Gen. Li Pao-chen, Hsu Yuan, Fu Chiang, Liu Shi-yoong called on officers of Dutch cruiser Sumatra now in Shanghai—Treaty Investigation Commission at Peking announces that they do not intend to be limited by the seven British proposals but to move for complete treaty revision including complete rendition of British Concessions—Gen. Chang Chung-chang's troops actually begin crossing Yangtsze to Nanking and although considerable excitement in Nanking the city is generally quiet.

February 24—Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, departs from Tsinan for Nanking—Nationalists announce that the question of the Kiukiang Concession will be settled in accordance with the precedent at Hankow and that Britons suffering direct losses at Kiukiang will be indemnified—Nationalists announce that they have no intentions to use force in respect to the matter of changing the status of any concessions or the International Settlement at Shanghai; while British Government announces its intentions to settle other cases with local Chinese defacto governments—Many of Wu Pei-fu's subordinates sign manifesto inviting Gen. Tang Sun-tse, of Nationalist forces to send troops into Honan—Some 10,000 Shantung troops belonging to Chang Chung-chang cross Yangtsze from Pukow to Nanking and while some enter Nanking wall others continue to Chinkiang—Gen. Chu Yu-puh of Shantung forces arrives at Nanking—Peking Cabinet notifies British Minister that the Hankow Question will not be recognized unless it is ratified and signed by the Peking Government—Peking Government notifies Edwardes, Acting I. G. of Customs to disregard offer of Nationalists to advance the sum of $1,000,000 toward the payment of the salaries of China's ministers and Consuls abroad—Japanese Seiyukai Party holds conference on question of China policy and decides to invite Nationalist representative, Tai Tien-chiu to a conference—Shantung military officers Yang Wen-kai, Pi Shu-cheng and Hsu Yuan-chuén hold conference with Sun Chuan-fang at Nanking Naval Headquarters; reported that Sun Chuan-fang will depart shortly for Sungkiang to direct fighting against Cantonese—Yang Yu-ting Fengtien chief-of-staff and Chao Hsin-pai, adviser of Chang Tso-ling depart for Mukden-More Shantung troops arrive in Chinkiang, near Nanking by steamer from Pukow—Military affairs in Shantung will be managed by Gen. King Shou-liang, chief-staff during absence of Chang Chung-chang.

February 25—Kuomintang announces that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, tupan of Anhwei has joined the Nationalist Army and has been appointed commander of the 37th Army—*Toho* Agency states that Honan troops under Wu Pei-fu have destroyed the Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway, the destruction amounting to $3,000,000—N. K. K. (Japanese) line decides to suspend sailings owing to labor troubles—General Labor Union in Hankow holds gigantic demonstration in protest of landing of British troops in Shanghai—Peking office of Chinese postal service dispatches representative to Hankow to attend conference of heads of postal union and announces that the Head office will cooperate in future with the Nationalist Government—O'Malley departs for Kiukiang to inspect damages suffered by British residents due to mob action, the Nationalists having agreed to reimburse the property-owners—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, accompanied by Generals Wu Kuan-hsin and Shih Ching-yun arrives in Nanking; Fengtien troops from Shantung advance toward Shanghai, some 3,000 reaching Chinkiang—Liang Shih-yi announces that he may decide to re-enter politics and form a new Cabinet and also announces that he will shortly announce a new government program—*Toho* reports that conditions in Yunnan are still confused the rumors being that Tang Chi-yao has sought refuge in the Japanese Consulate, or that he has been arrested and his brother killed; Yunnan now said to be controlled by Generals Hu Je-yu and Liu Yun-ta who are affiliated with Koumintang Party—Gen. L. Lieh-chun appointed chief of the Committee of Five for the Government of Kiangsi under the Kuomintang—Liang Shih-yi announces that there are possibilities of agreement between Peking and the Nationalists—Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington reports to Peking that the United States Government may shortly decide to establish relations with the Nationalist Government.

February 26—Gen. Pi Shou-tseng of Shantung army arrives at Shanghai North station and establishes headquarters—Marshal Chang-Chung-chang of Shantung forces reported to have brought with him whole brigade of White Russian troops and several armored cars—Shanghai General Labor Union calls off strike in Shanghai—Gen. Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner of Shanghai area under Sun Chuan-fang orders closing of labor unions in French Concession and kidnaps several union agitators—Chinese officials entertain officers of Dutch Crusier, Sumatra, now in Shanghai Harbor—Tang Er-ho, Minister of Finance resigns from Peking Cabinet—Printers strike in Hankow settled—Peking Diplomatic Corps issues Note on question of bombardment of Shanghai by Chinese naval ships—N. K. K line calls off suspension of Yangtsze service previously anuounced owing to improvement of labor conditions—Merchants in Nanking go on strike owing to flooding of market with worthless Shantung paper money—Gen. Tang Shen-chi, Nationalist commander in Hunan returns to Hankow from visit to Hunan—Tsao Ju-lin, Liu Tsung-yu Sun Pao-chi and other Anfuites hold conference in Tientsin and start movement for return of Tuan Chi-jui to Peking presidency with Chang Tso-ling to be made his successor upon resignation—Lo Wen-kan and other members of Peking Cabinet threaten to resign while Liang Shih-yi coutinues efforts to form new Cabinet—Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli arrives in Peking for conference with Chang Tso-ling and leaves immediately for Hsuchowfu—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister sends Note to Cuba protesting against ill-treatment of Kuomintang members in Cuba.

February 27—Tai Tien-chiu, Nationalist Government representative in Japan enthusiastically welcomed by 2,000 Chinese students upon his arrival in Tokyo—Peking Foreign Office asks Dr. Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington to protest to State Department regarding alleged barring of Chinese students from the United States by immigration authorities—*Toho* Agency reports that Sino-Japanese Treaty conversations is continuing in Peking and that considerable progress is being experienced but that considerable difficulty is being experienced owing to China's demands for absolute 'equality'—Central political Committee at Hankow decides that Chen Chi-yuan will be chief of the Committee with the following members, Tang Sun-tse, Mrs. Sun yat-sen, Gen, Chiang Tso-ping, Peng Tsai-ming and Wu Yu-chang—Chang Chung-chang, Shantung tupan has commandeered nearly all rolling stock of Shantung railway for troop movements on Tientsin-Pukow line, but as yet has not interfered with passenger trains; reported that Chang is sending six squadrons of airplanes to the South—*Kuo Wen* Agency also reports that the Yellow River Bridge has been destroyed in order to prevent the southern advance of Chang Tso-ling's forces—Marshal Wu Pei-fu said to have instructed his chief-of-staff, Gen. Chiang Yen-hong to adopt defensive policy against Fengtien: Gen. Tien Wei-chin expected to return to Chengchow with supply of ammunition from Hankow; railway communication between Chengchow and Hankow restored—More than 60 shops said to have been forced to close in Nanchang owing to the depreciated paper money circulated by Southerners—French Minister files protest with Waichiaopu over Chinese gunboats bombarding French Concession—Fengtien right wing said to be confronting Wu Pei-fu's troops east of Chengchow but only small section of Fengtien troops have crossed Yellow River.

February 28—Tai Tien-chiu, Nationalist Commissioner to Japan calls at Foreign Office and holds conference with Kimura, director of Asiatic, Affairs Saburi of the Treaty Bureau, Komura of bureau of information, Shidehara, Foreign Minister and Mr. Debuchi vice-minister of foreign affairs—*Toho* report states that Generals Chin Yun-ao, Tien Wei-chin, Wang Wei-yu, Wei I-san and Chang Chih-kung, have decided to take the field against the Fengtien forces in Honan—Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang arrive in Shanghai from Nanking and Chang Chung-chang proceeds to the Sungkiang front to inspect the military situation—Reported that Chang Chung-chang will also send a force against the Cantonese in Chekiang by way of Western Kiangsu around Lake Taiho—O'Malley who is now in Kiangsi Province is planning to return to Hankow shortly and will officially report the Hankow agreement to the British Minister in Peking—Chang Tso-ling is expected to issue shortly a definite declaration of war on Gen.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Novel on Life in the Philippines.

Heat By Isa Glenn pp.317 New York Alfred A. Knopf 1926 G.$2.50.

This is a well written, interesting, but extremely disagreeable story of life in the Philippine Islands. The characters representing the American army, the business men, the school teachers, the Filipinos,and the old Spanish aristocracy are clearly and cleverly delineated. The authoress has lived in the Islands for years and has studied her material from the point of view largely of the army—as the wife of a Brigadier-General. She undoubtedly knows her army folk and the pictures she gives are of a truly photographic clearness. Everything is described with the scientific impartiality of a scientist describing his discoveries under a microscope. For those who desire a study of the disintegrating effects of heat upon human being in general—not merely the Anglo-Saxon—this book may be heartily recommended. The analyst of soul degradation in an idealist will find much to interest him in the character of Thomas Vernay who resigned his commission in the army the better to pay court to a Spanish butterfly and who ultimately contented himself with.

History of the Orient.

A History of the Orinet By G. Nye Steiger, H. Otley Beyer, and Conrado Benitez pp. 469 Boston, etc. Ginn and Company 1926.

The Orient is slowly coming into its own as a field worthy of study by ordinary human beings and not merely advanced students and specialists. Too long have Western students been restricted to the study of Europe and America. The writings of Professor Latourette of Yale and more recently of Professors Gowen and Hall of the University of Washington are doing much to turn attention to the East. To such study Professors Steiger, Beyer, and Benitez have made a very real contribution by their preparation of the volume under consideration. The volume has been prepared expecially for use in the public school system of the Philippine Islands, but this by no means disqualifies it for use in other parts of the Orient—or, for that matter, in the West.

The approach of the writers is essentially cultural. Much of the material presented has never before been incorporated in an elementary work, and a good deal of that contributed by Professor Beyer has not, we believe, been hitherto published. Certain chapters "are the work of Professor Beyer and are based on his forthcoming three-volume production dealing with the history of southeastern Asia, Malaysia, and the Philippines prior to the European arrival in the Orient. "The publishers have planned that this volume shall be used as a companion to Messrs. Robinson, Smith, and Breasted's *Our World Today and Yesterday*—the latter approaching world history from the viewpoint of the West; the former from that of the East.

The volume is intensely interesting and worthy of careful consideration by teachers of history in China. General readers who are interested in the study of the impact of cultures and the growth and decline of civilizations will find much of value in this work. There are details on which a captious critic might take issue with the authors of the book —but the undersigned does not care to pose as such. The one point of importance on which we feel slight misgiving is whether the type of student for whom the work has been prepared may not find the text somewhat vague and general in spots. The bane of history teaching is the desire of students for definite statements on subjects which do not permit of such. The field covered in this history is one in which there much perforce be much vagueness on account of lack of facts. Whether this doubt is justified can be known only after the book has been used as widely as it deserves to be.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University.

Chin Yun-ao of the Wu Pei-fu faction in Honan—Gen. Chin Yun-ao report to have officially assumed office as commander in chief of the Honan Protective Forces.

March 1—Laborers in Kiukiang plan general strike protest against British troops in Shanghai—Kuomintang leaders at Hankow start agitation against Gen. Chang Ching-kiang, an adviser of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds that he is too autocratic—Nationalist forces in Chekiang plan to attack Northerners at Shanghai both at Sungkiang and at Ihing on the west of Lake Taiho—Considerable uneasiness exists in Nankiang owing to fear that the Cantonese may attack the city shortly; Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Nanking makes arrangements for ending the trouble caused by the circulation of worthless paper currency—Chang Tso-ling decides to dispatch 60,000 Manchurian troops from Kirin and Heilungkiang into Honan, making the Fengtien expedition into Honan approximately 100,000 troops—Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli departs for Hsuchowfu to confer with Chang Chung-chang on the military situation—Pan Fu leaves Peking for Nanking to discuss military situation in Kiangsu with Chang Chung-chang.

March 2—Practically all laborers in Canton went on strike for a period of one hour as a protest against the British action in landing troops at Shanghai, the strike beginning when a gun was fired from the Chinese gunboat, Chungshan—Chinese mob stormed premises of Sangi Yoko, Japanese firm in Hankow and succeed in destroying a part of building before dispersed by police—Kuomintang Party members hold meeting in Hankow while labor unions parade streets and deliver speeches of protest against British troops in Shanghai and urging recovery of national rights; all laborers suspended work for period one hour from 10 to 11 o'clock—C. P. Yin, Managing Director of Shanghai-Nanking Railway departs for North for conference with officials of Ministry of Communications; Marshal Sun Chuan-fang appoints Sze Tu-shih as acting-managing director of Shanghai-Nanking line in place of Mr. Yin.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EUGENIA D. HUNT, Plaintiff,
vs.
RALPH B. HUNT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2899
Civil No. 1187
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

RALPH B. HUNT

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgement by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EUGENIA D. HUNT, Complainant,
vs.
RALPH B. HUNT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2899
Civil No. 1189
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, this 21 day of February, 1927.

L. T. KENAKE,
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant it is this 21st day of February, 1927 ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge
United States Court for China.

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity			Sale Price Feb. 17th.	Sale Price Feb. 24th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Feb. 24th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct.	1,	1952	108⅞	108¼	7.25
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov.	1,	1944	100	99½	7.55
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov	1,	1942	100⅜	100⅞	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept.	1,	1957	99¼	99½	6.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct.	1,	1949	108⅛	107¼	6.40
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug.	15,	1943	102⅛	102	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept.	15,	1950	103	102¾	6.75
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual			84½	84	4.76
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan.	1,	1955	96½	95⅞	6.35
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan.	1,	1943	107	107½	6.25
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan.	15,	1945	105¾	105¾	6.45
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb.	1.	1945	103	103	6.70
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July	1,	1966	102½	102½	5.85
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May	1,	1940	94¾	94½	6.65
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct.	1,	1952	99½	99⅝	6.00
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7¼	Oct.	1,	1945	107¾	107½	6 80
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec.	1,	1951	95½	94½	7.50

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 2, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has declined 1/16d. ready and ⅛d. two months forward during the past week: today's quotations are 26⅛d. and 26d. The official T/T rate on London has fallen to 2/6⅛d. The exchange market in regard to imports and exports continues very quiet. Speculators have been moderately active and in Gold currencies are probably in a slightly overbought position. The market after being distinctly easy, closes steadier with sellers of Sterling T/T 2/6 1/16d., G. $62. and Yen 79.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 74,117,000 an increase of Tls 4,379,000

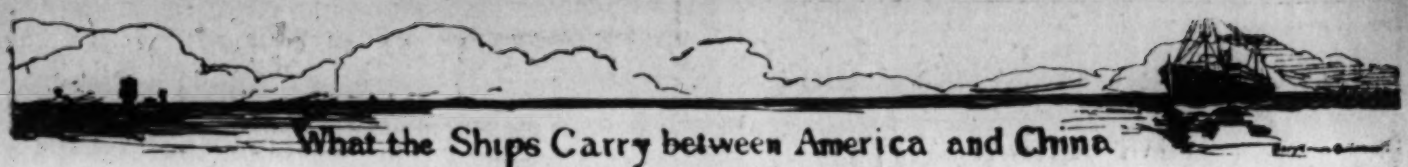
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 86,080,000 an increase of $ 1,250,000

Estimated value Tls. 136,094,000 as against Tls. 109,313,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Feb. 24	Friday Feb. 25	Saturday Feb. 26	Mon. Feb. 28	Tues Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 2
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.895	2/6⅜ 2/6 1/16	2/6⅜ 2/6 5/16	2/6⅜	2/6⅜ 2/6⅛	2 6¼	2/6¼
D/Dfts ,,	—			2/6 1/16	2/6 13/16	2/6 5/16	2/6 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/6 9/16	2/6½	2/6⅝
T/T India	171.553	171½	171½	171¼	2/7 2/6⅜ 171⅛ 170	168¼	168¼
T/T France	1.591.842	1590	1590	1590	1590 1575	1565	1565
T/T N. Y.	62,539	62⅛	62¼	62⅛	62⅛ 61⅞	61¼	61⅛
T/T H'kong	79.737	80	79⅞	80	80 80	80	80⅛
T/ Japan	78.316	78⅝	78¾	78⅜	78¼ 79⅛	80	80
T/T Batavia	155.263	154⅛	154⅛	154⅛	154⅛ 153⅞	152½	152½
T/T Straits	90.118	90⅛	90⅛	90⅜	90⅛ 91¼	92	92
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.895	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜ 2/8⅛	2 8⅛	2/8¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16 2/8⅜	2/8⅜	2/8⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.168	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16 2/8 13/16	2/8 9/16	2/8 5/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1.721.842	1720	1720	1720	1720 1705	1695	1695
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.039	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅛ 65	64⅞	64⅞
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼ 65⅞	65¼	65⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26⅜	26 9/16	26 9/16	26⅜	26⅛	26¼
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57½	G. $. 57¼	G. $. 57¼	G. $. 57¼	G $ 56½	G. $.56½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 378.00	378.00	378.7	385.00	384.40	385.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.45	72.475	72.4875	72.575	72.45	72.50
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 124.07
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 485⅛
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 29/32
,, 4 ,,	4 7/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0
,, 6 ,,	4 7/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosquall d$1

STEEL VOYAGER, January 21.

From U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Decorated	Pls.	106
,, ,, Plain ...	,,	10,445
Leadfoil and Tinfoil ..	,,	106
Paper, Coated	,,	527
,, Unclassed	,,	344
Starch	,,	76
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,598
,, Stalk	,,	126

AGAPENOR, January 21.

To New York.

Skins, Rabbit	Pcs.	1,500

PRESIDENT JACKSON,

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 2,000	*Pls.*	3,696
Copper Ingots	,,	1,260
Hams and Bacon.....	,,	12
Canned Fruits	,,	36
Apples, Fresh.....	,,	652
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	29
Leather, Patent	,,	16
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	150
Cigarettes.....	Mille	65,000
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	4

From Manila.

Betelnut Husk, Dried..	Pls.	54
Hemp	,,	19
Rope	,,	104
Sugar, White.....	,,	175
Ammonia, Sulphate of.	,,	794
Cigars	Mille	231
Cigarettes	,,	75
Beer	Doz.	100

DEUCALION, January 22.

from U S. A.

Iron Chains	Pls.	245
,, Sheets	,,	906
,, Galvanized: Pipes	,,	137
Tinned Plates, Plain ..	,,	2,663
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	473
Grease	,,	135
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,811
Twine	,,	12
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	32,938
,, Unclassed	,,	10,637

PRESIDENT JACKSON, January 22.

To Hongkong.

Dates	Pls.	1,012
Ducks, Dried.....	,,	2
Hemp, Skin	,,	150
Lilies, Dried	,,	209
White Nuts	,,	212
Pork Legs, Fresh	,,	59
Sausages, Dried.....	,,	8
Soap, Laundry	,,	76
Bran, Wheat.....	,,	320
Pianos	Pcs.	5
Treasure:		
Gold Bars ...Hk Tls.		78,200

Foreign Goods.

Cotton Handkerchiefs Eng.	Doz.	5,788
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 50 per cent.	Pls.	2
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 92 ..... Hk Tls.		2,418

To Manila.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	51.82
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.09
,, ,, Waste Spun, Shanghai	,,	0.71
Beans	,,	364
Beancake	,,	46
Cotton Socks	,,	8
,, Yarn, Grey, Shanghai	,,	32
Groundnuts Shelled ..	,,	599
Hams	,,	60
Lard	,,	205
Meats, Fowl, Frozen..	,,	12
Nankeens.....	,,	43
Oil, Groundnut	,,	325
Pears Fresh	,,	22
Sea Blubber	,,	19
Seeds, Melon	,,	211
Canned Almond Powder	Doz.	170
,, Meats	,,	416
Cotton Handkerchiefs	,,	900
Soap, Toilet	,,	160
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	1,211
Cotton Sheetings, Grey	Pcs.	2,700
,, Shirtings, White	,,	100
Feather Dusters	,,	8,650
Trunks, Leather	,,	30
Treasure:		
Dollars, Mexican Hk. Tls.		13,333

BENGAL MARU, January 25.

To Charleston.

Hair, Human.....	Pls.	56

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	198

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports Bls 15	Pls.	15.37
Silk, Waste: Other Ports Bls. 38	Pls.	127.40
Silk Waste Cocoon Strippings: Shanghai....Bls. 15	Pls.	48.26
Silk Pongees, Honan ..	,,	34.41
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	23
Tea, Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	230
Tea Dust, other Ports.	,,	156
Antimony Regulus....	,,	2,100
Bristles, Assorted	,,	55
Egg Yolk, Dried....	,,	60
,, Albumen, Dried...	,,	359
Hides Buffalo	,,	552
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	,,	13
Nutgalls.....	,,	512
Oil, Camphor.....	,,	52
,, Wood	,,	417
Rhubarb.....	,,	78
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	241
Wool Sheep's.....	,,	78
Skins, Rabbit.....	Pcs.	10,000
Carpets.....	,,	153

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep	Pls.	285

PRESIDENT MADISON, January 26.

From Manila.

Buntal Fibre	Pls.	1
Waters, Mineral.....	Doz.	50
Cigars.....	Mille	243
Cigarettes	,,	30

VENICE MARU, Jan. 26.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Voiles White..	Yds	2,429
Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	Pls.	450
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,789
Cigarettes	Mille	34,675

LONDON MARU, Jan. 26.

From Canada.

Cotton, Raw, Amer. Bls. 100	Pls.	362
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	4,796
Herrings, Salt.....	,,	14,728

From U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	515,378

NORFOLK MARU, January 26.

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. ..275	Pls.	987
Newspapers, Old.....	,,	2,415
Prunes, Dried.....	,,	13
Raisins, Dried	,,	9
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	8,533

SHIDZUOKA, January 27.

From Canada.

Herrings, Salt	Pls.	14,344

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw..bls. 750	Pls.	2,663
Copper, Ingots	,,	1,680
Herrings, Salt.....	,,	725
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	5,752

TENYO MARU, January 26.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Black, other Kinds. Kiukiang	Pls.	36
Hankow.....	,,	9
Tea, Dust, other Ports.	,,	87
Intestines, Pigs Salted	,,	12
Peas, White	,,	672
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	852
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	18
Carpets	Hk.Tls	1,980

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 130	Pls.	129.34
Oil, Wood.....	,,	433

PRESIDENT TAFT, Jan. 29.

To Hongkong.

Dates	Pls.	294
Lilies, Dried	,,	124

Foreign Goods.

Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	13,309

To Manila.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.87
Groundnuts, Kernels ..	,,	41
Bags, Leather.....	Pcs.	42
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	902

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week was practically devoid of any transactions for spot deliveries due to the political strikes prevailing in the local cotton mills. Prices, however, remained in a steady position notwithstanding the paucity in the demand for the staple and the depression still existent in our yarn market and which steadiness is being buoyed up by the strength in Mid-Americans and the rising tendency in Indians, coupled with the current lower exchange rates, which naturally further enhances the value of imported staples.

Holders of whatever stocks are still available of the local staple remain firm, being encouraged in their attitude by the higher prices ruling in the foreign fibres, the diminished stocks in the interior marts and the distant period before any idea can be formed of the dimensions of the new season crop, all of which factors may be reasonably assumed as indicating in the near future if not to higher levels at least to no appreciable retrogressiveness. A premonition of this nature, therefore, can be ascribed to no other causes than that of the general sentiment at this time being more bullish than bearish.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts at ruling prices. Regarding the future course of the market, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future, and the situation continues to hinge on the action of the local professional operators, and in our opinion, we believe that turchases on breaks are likely to lead to profitable results.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.84
American-Middling last reported.. ..	7.72
Tone of the market, *Steady*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	14.20Spot.
	13.89Mar.
	14.04May.
	14.24July.
	14.46Oct.
	14.65Dec.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March	271
Fine Oomra, March....	285
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	300
Tone of the market—*Firm*.	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	29.60
Shanghai, Spot.....	29.00
M. Ginned Spot.....	29.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	30.00
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	29.20

Tone of the market—*Firm*.

In the United States Court for China

FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ SAENZ? Plaintiff,

vs

LILLIAN OLLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2901
Civil No. 1189
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

LILLIAN OILLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China. Feb. 17, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ SAENZ? Plaintiff,

vs.

LILLIAN OLLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2901
Civil No. 1189
ORDER.
Filed, Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1927.

L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER:

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant, it is this day of Feb. 17 1927, A. D., ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
February 17, 1927.

In the United States Court for China

THOMAS LOY MITCHELL, Plaintiff,

vs

NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 2895
Civil No. 1183
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL

and to notify HER to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China. Feb. 15, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

THOMAS LOY MITCHELL, Plaintiff,

vs

NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 2895
Civil No. 1183
ORDER FOR PUBLICATION.
Filed, Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1927.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

On Motion of the Complainant it is this 15th day of February, 1927, ORDERED that the Defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY

Judge.

Dated February 15, 1927.

THE JADE STORE

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Dr. MacNair's New Books on Current Problems of China

China's International Relations and Other Essays.

China's New Nationalism and Other Essays.

Trade Edition, $2.50 each. School Edition, $1.50 each.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

N. Y. K. Building (*Old Yokohama Specie Bank Blg. Shanghai Renewed*)

A Great Saving for Your House Building —

Before the N. Y. K. Company occupied the old Yokohama Specie Bank Building, the old site was very dilapidated and the N. Y. K. people decided to have the old building renovated. Since the first cost estimates were quite heavy they consulted with the TAI SHAN BRICK AND TILE COMPANY. They took our advice to lay the TAI SHAN FACE BRICKS (Thinner Type) over the whole surface of the building. Now it looks so beautiful that it is considered one of the sights of the Shanghai Bund. But *remember* it only cost them one fifth of what they had planned to spend on the old building.

On your way by the N. Y. K. Building which is next to the British Consulate, examine it for yourself and you will be convinced of the superiority of our work and the beauty of our products.

Start construction of your house now. But consult us first before you lay out definitely your plan. We will surely save you money.

Write to us for samples, specifications, estimates, etc.

TAI SHAN BRICK & TILE CO., LTD.

(The largest ceramic works in China)

Office: 421 Lloyd Road, Shanghai Manager: Mr. S. M. Wong

Telephone Central 4305

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